PALMER

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JUSTICE AND RIGHT. O. PALMER,

Publisher and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 38.

Eagle's Screams Arouse American Patriots.

### LION MUST KEEP OUT.

Congress Votes to Sustain the President.

Bill Passed Giving Him Money and the Commission-American People Regardless of Party, Uphold Grover in the Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine - Nothing Since the War Has So Deeply Stirred This Nation-The British Press Is Insolent and



Congress is with the President in the upport of the Monroe doctrine, and the American people are with Congress. The House of Representatives without dissenting voice has passed a bill appropriating \$100.000 for an American judicial commission to ascertain the true force the decision of the special commis boundary between British Guiana and sion, and such a preposterous contention ant doorkeeper, or assistant sergeant-or Venezuela. This is the beginning of the was sustained by the American Congress arms, the latter two offices being identi-A SURPRISE FOR THE LION-DIDN'T THINK THE ELEPHANT AND TIGER WERE BROTHERS.

her own future guidance as to the justice of those claims. Nor is this unprecedented. We have a right to know the facts. We do not attempt to decide, but it is our privilege to ascertain the truth, and thus we shall be able to judge whether Great Britain's refusal to submit her title to investigation is well founded. All nations exercise the right of intervention in matters that are likely to affect their own interests or interfere with the gluarly defined policy they may have pursued own interests or interfere with the gluarly defined policy they may have pursued toward their neighbors. Leaving the Monroe doctrine entirely out of the question, we are quite as much justified in pursuing the course recommended by the President as Russia is to interfere with the plans of the English in Turkey, or Edgland in regard to the conduct of Russia in China and Kopea, or Russia, France and Germany in relations between China and Japan.

and Japan.

Europe Is Breathless,
The contents of the message have aroused the people of continental Europe as nothing in the second half of this century has done. Great Britain is astounded, according to her own papers. Many of them are insolent and truculent in their comments, and it is evident that the President's utterances fall them with meonicealed force one of them says that "the cealed fury. One of them says that "the epitaph of the Mourge doctrine has been epitaph of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezucian correspondence." Another succringly says that "the invocation of the Monroe doctrine is irrelevant," and that it is "not a principle of international law, because England has not recognized it"—as if nothing were international law which did not have England's assent and sanction. The London Times declares that England will not admit the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland. The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international ceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international law, and quotes Lord Salisbury's admission that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in the Western Hemisphere by any European State would be highly inexpedient. Other organs of British opinion take the ground that if the "President should seriously declare that the United States would enforce the decision of the special commissions."

It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President leveland's message and its reception on both sides of Congress give additional importance to the dispatches between Washington of London.—From the London Times.

farther in the controversy and inquire for considerable loss of sleep sluce it was so GROVER'S PLAN GOOD.

vigorously promulgated.

The situation is briefly that the attitude of the President is approved by the people of the United States, that the members of both houses of Congress realization and that there is a manifest intended that the property of the configuration and that there is a manifest intended. tion on all hands to pronounce to the world that this country is dominant on this continent and that her word "goes."

BASSETT PASSES AWAY,

Venerable Assistant Doorkeeper of the National Senate Is Dead.
Cupt. Isanc Bassett, the venerable as-sistant doorkseper of the Senate, died in Washington Wednesday afternoon. Capt.



CAPTAIN BASSETT. Isanc Bassett, the 'father of the Senate; Isaac Bassett, the "father of the Senater spent his entire career as a Senate employe. He enjoyed the distinction of heing the second page appointed in the chamber and the last officer of that body elected by ballot, all subsequent offices being filled by appointment.

Capt. Bassett was born in Washington

capt. Jossett was born in Washington seventy-six years ago. His father was Simeon Hassett, who came from Milford. Conn. and his mother was of Irish birth. He was a protege of Daniel Webster, who secured the appointment of the boy, then 11 years old, as a page. During the subsequent, sixty four years. subsequent sixty-four years of service he became messenger and finally assist

SO SAYS CARLISLE IN HIS AN-NUAL REPORT.

Secretary of the Treasury Practically Repeats the President's Message-Urges Retirement of Treasury Notes -Expects a \$7,000,000 Surplus.

Carliale on Currency.

Secretary Carlisie's annual report on the state of the finances was sent to Con-gress Monday. It shows that the reven-ues of the Government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$300,873,203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$433,178,420, leaving a deficit for the year of \$42,805, 223. As compared with the fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,870,703 atthoract there was a decrease. 570,705, although there was a decrease of \$11,329,981 in the ordinary expendi of \$1,324,961 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of \$11,134,055 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws at \$431,007,407 and the expenditures at \$448,907,407, which will leave a deficit of \$17,000,000.

leave a deficit of \$17,000,000.

For the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Secretary estimates the receipts at \$464,793,120 and the expenditures at \$457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,008,926. The Secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issues of bonds during the year, the particulars of which have already been reported to Congress.

The Secretary devotes a large share of his report to a discussion of the condi-

his report to a discussion of the condi tion of the treasury and the currency, in



BECRETARY CARLISLE.

the course of which he makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retire ment of the greenbacks.
"The cash balance in the treasury on

the first day of December, 1895, le says, "was \$177,406,386, being \$98,072,-420 in excess of the actual gold reserved on that day, and \$77,406,386 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the Secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance as the close, without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell, or use in the payment of expenses, short-time bonds bearing a low rate of interest, to supply casual de ficiencies in the revenue.

"With complete return to the normal business conditions of the country and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established; and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1894. During the fiscal year 1894. Figures on a Surplus.

Continuing he says: "The large with drawals of gold in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February 1895, were due almost entirely to a fee country. The purchase of 3,300,000 ounces of gold followed." The beneficial and especially abroad, concerning the fu-ture monetary policy of the Government." The Secretary believes that there never has been a time since the close of the war

when the gradual retirement and cancel-lation of the United States notes would not have been a benefit to the country, nor when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been the same character would not have been injurious to the country. It would be difficult, he says, if not impossible, to devise a more expensive or dangerous system than the one now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption and reissue of legal-tender notes by the Government. Mr. Carlisle declares that the is theroughly convinced that this system ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the sarliest practicable day and that the arrest.

Government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people. The notion that the meré possession of a surplus in the treesury would prevent withdrawals of gold, and thus render the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary, is founded, in his judgment, upon an entire misconcention of the upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the withdraw-als.

There is, he thinks, but one safe and effectual way to protect the treasury against these demands—to retire and cancel the notes by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, hearing inter-est, at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent, per annum and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such ferms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and to use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstand-

### BOMBS TO BIG MEN.

Infernal Machines Sent to Armonrand
Pullman.

Two crudely constructed infernal machines were mailed in Chicago Monday
morning to George M. Pullman and Philip D. Armour. They did not reach the des-thations the sender of them intended, but were taken possession of by Capt. Stuart of the Postal Secret Service. Capt. Stuart also has in his charge S. Owens, who save he heard two men talk ng of their scheme to kill Pullman and Armour, and almost ran his legs off Sun-day night to warn them of the fate in store for them. The deadly character of the machines

was demonstrated by an examination of their contents and by igniting some of the powder removed from them, as well as a part of the fuse which completed the mechanism of a contrivance so arranged that the removal of the lids of the boxes meenamsm of a contrivance so arranged that the removal of the lids of the boxes which composed the outer casings of the devices would result in the ignition of the powder and the fuse which was trained into a lead pipe. The package addressed to Mr. Armour was unwrapped carefully. When the paper had been removed it was found to contain a thin box about 6 inches long, 1½ inches wide and 1½ inches deep. It was made of wood taken from a cigar box. The three sides had been nailed together, but on top there was a sliding lid. It had been made rather rudely, the lid especially being roughly shaped and working badly. Inside was a piece of lead pipe three-quarters of an inch in diameter and as long as the interior length of the box. Both ends of the lead pipe were plugged with corks. All around this pipe and completely filling iena pipe were plugged with corks. All around this pipe and completely filling the box was black, coarse powder, as a match applied easily proved it to be. There was a hole in the side of the lead pipe, and in this was fastened a piece of the three thr fuse three inches long. On the under side of the sliding lid was glued a piece of sandpaper. Covering the powder in-side was an other piece of sandpaper, with the rough side turned upward. Bethe two sandpaper surfaces heads of a number of parlor matches had een placed, with more powder scattered

in between.

The whole machine was fastened so that if the sliding lid had been moved as much as one-fourth of an inch one of the natches must have become ignited by matches must have become ignited by the grinding sandpaper surfaces. No matter what was contained inside the piece of lend pipe, a quarter of a pound of gunpowder must have been exploded, and experts say that alone would have done considerable damage to the person drawing the lid. Both machines were constructed upon the same principle.

ANTLER'S LOCKED IN DEATH.

Remarkable Specimen Brought to Chicago by a Hunter to Be Mounted.
Rather in traditions of the red man recorded by the poet than in the annals of natural history has so picturesque a scene ever been accorded to man as that which a hunter, W. L. Brown, of Albion, Mich. records a companyon peer Big. Mich., recently came upon near Bis-marck, N. D. In battle royal two monarchs of the gien, bleeding and driven to starvation, with antiers in deadlock, were discovered by the astonished bunter, struggling for freedom, each from the for a space of two acres



was torn and trampled. On all sides was torn and trampled. On an sides there were indications of what the battle had been before the two animals locked horns, never to be separated. The hunter, stood spell-bound at the sight. No man living has recorded witnessing such a aving has recorded winessing such a seene and only one or two specimens of antiers in deadlock have been found in the forest, after years of decay. The hunter put an ead to the combat and the heads were separated from the bodies. They were sent to a Chicago taxidermis to be preserved and mounted. As the piece stands Mr. Brown has refused \$300

reports that wheat has grown so dear there that the last two steamers brought out consignments of American flour, which were immediately sold at n profit. He believes that under more favorable shipping conditions Morocco would be a profitable market for American bread-

A concession from the Chinese Gov ernment to build a line of railroad from

Found-A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for Dec. 29.

Paul is nearing the end of his course, How cheerfully and hopefully he looks forward. Death to him has no terrors, It is only the long waiting that tests and tries his soul. "I charge thee." Paul's own "charge to the church" and to the settle to the church" and to the pastor, too. The word means to sol emily admonish or entreat. The apparties the last strong message ere his departure. We may well give serious heed "I have finished my course." Alang the

man who sees God's providence in a l bis iffe and works at it as a prescribed course. How this dignifies and emobles all service in the Master's name! Some paster once thoughtlessly, and perhaps impatiently exclaimed, "I'm throwing my life gway in this shoe-town." Said his friend more wisely, considering the possibilities for soulservice all about. "You couldn't make a better throw." Pight the good fight; it is good fighting all along the line. And after the cross—a crown. Quarterly Review.

tudes of life and the trials and triumph ment.
1. The time of the Judges—Judges
2: 1-12, 16.

ple back to God, and a voice that kept on speaking. Horatio Seymour, was 't not? who said he had learned and profited more in his life from his feilures than from his so-called successes. 2. The triumph of Giden.—Indges. 7:13-23.

7: 13-23.
A day of conquest when Israel's star was in the ascendent, but compost by faith, 300 against 120,000. It is thell that gives us power to prevail. Littleness under God is else than weakness. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

3. Buth's China - Dath [3, 14, 15]

Bethlehem, but at last to queenship and blessedness. Love, like faith is born of God and leads toward God.

spirit: Truly the meek shall inherit the

earth.
5. Samuel the Judge.—1 Sam. 7:5-15.
It is at the Mizpah of consention and 6. Saul Chosen King .- 1 Sam , 10

God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Saul goes to seek his father's strayed asses, and finds instead a crown. His humility here, so soon, ains, exchanged for arragance, is his best adorument. Little in his own

hatefulest enemy. It pays to keep God's laws. It is ruinous to break them:

9. David Annointed King.—1 Sam. 16: 1-13. God always has his man in reserve

and true worth, as God yiews it, will come to its reward. Be faithful in little things and in obscurity. In due time God will brush aside apparently stronger applicants and give the honor to his own.

10. David and Goliath.—1 Sam., 17: 28.51

Jonathan forgot minser; and ms own in-terests in serving David and David's God. In this he suggests one far above in self-forgetting love, the "Friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

12. The Birth of Christ.—Luke 2: S 20.

Literally True. Muggins-A cyclone must be a grand

sight. Buggins-It is. The first one I saw I was quite taken with—that is, about two miles.—Philadelphia Record.

ist year without physicians? Mazrig-Yes; but that's nothing; just think how many died with them!—Rox-

Good Definition of Cynic. "Papa," asked little Willie, "Isn't a synic a man who is tired of the world? "No, my dear; a cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."-Tit-Bits.

### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. H. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 75; p.m. Sun-day school at 13 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 755 o'clock. All are cor-dially invited to attend.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY. COUNTY OFFICERS

SUPERVISORS

PRESBYTEBIAN CHURCH-Hov. A. H. Mosus Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 1020 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 130 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.— Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Sarvices every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at

10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARYS CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H, Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday

GRAYLING LODGE. No. 855, F. & A. M. meets in regular occumunication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon M. A. BATES, W. M.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.
H. TEUMLEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, mee's on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-tempon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRALLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121,leets every third Tuesday in each i

JOHN F. HUM, H. P. A, TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.-M. SIMPSON, N. G.

J. PATTERSON, Sec. GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 16.—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCullough, C. P.

S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary. CRAWFORD TENT, R. O. T. M., No. 102. deets every Saturday ever A. McKAY, Com.

WM. WOODFIELD, R. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GROULOFF, See,

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141 -Meets J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
S. S. CLAGGETT, C. R.
F. HARRINGTON, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets very first and third Wednesday of each month. SABAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in egular session every Monday evening. GEO. H. BONNELL, Conusel Com. HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest
Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near
corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street.
Prompt at ention given all customers.
Oct. 1, 71.

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Livery, Feed and Sale STABLE

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made on commission, and satisfaction guaran-

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# RTISH GULLANA 83 BRAZIL BRITISH BOUNDARY LINE CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

people and expressing their sentiments, after the war of 1812 England silent; raises a crucial issue for the British Government. ernment and brings up the question sharp-ly whether it will fight or back down. The Anglomaniacs in the United States The Anglomaniacs in the United States are neither numerous nor formldable enough to cause this country to back down. Congress has indorsed the President and the people will indorse Congress.

The Monroe doctrine will be asserted both in letter and in spirit. It will be declared for this time and for all time that it means America for the American republics and no mionarchy in America. The European powers must content them. European powers must content them-European powers must content themselves with partitioning and dominating Europe, Asia and Africa. This Western Hemisphere is the home of the republican form of self-government; and if war breaks out the British monarchical flag will have to depart from Canada and the

West Indies and South American Gulana.

dropped out "the right of search" of American vessels on the high seas. She will revise them again in regard to the Monroe doctrine before this controversy is ended, and will admit that the Mouroe doctrine to the Monroe doctrine to the Mouroe doctrine before this controversy is ended, and will admit that the Mouroe doctrine doctrine to the Mouroe doctrine does form a most important part of international law as far as matters re-

ested powers in denying the Monroe doc trine there would be no difficulty in ex-Great Britain having refused to submit trine there would be no difficulty in ex-her claims to disinterested arbitration, ploding the bubble, which however, has the United States proposes to go a step caused many a continental statesman Welt. ploding the bubble, which, however, has dear, that Mrs. X. is a widow.-Neue

scarcely less serious. France and Germany, both having interests on this continent, view the message with undisguised alarm, as encroaching on their rights. They even go so far as to suggest that England alone is in poor shape to handle the husky young republic, but that if there were concert of action by the interested nevers in dentity the Manne of the standard of the series of the series

first step in carrying out the assertion of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of this international code. Leaders of all shades of domestic difference in Congress agreed as one man in supporting the President. It has been the taunt of the British press and the belief of the auti-American public abroad that in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine at this time the President was "playing politics." It will shortly be sarching of American ships by English war vessels and the removal of seamen on the pretext that they were king George's war coaxed out by colleagues and avoid as amation.

The action of the House, fresh from the 105

A New York paper has an editorial on "How to Humanely Kill Kittens." Why

better of his judgment. When the allied navies begin to play the shell game he'd better keep out of it.

Camphor has been cornered and prices have more than doubled lately. Some-body is laying up treasures where moth-and rust doth corrupt.

An Oklahoma husbaud has applied for a divorce and the restoration of his bach-elor name. He shows a lovely disposi-tion in refusing to ask for alimony.

The New York Sun suggests that "toothbrush" ought to be "teethbrush" perhaps. Perhaps so; but how about eyesglasses, fingersbowl, feetball and

ing a "receipt for making lusanity water out of molasses, yeast and old umbrella ribs with a dash of kerosene for the bou-quet." It seems a mistake to repress such

genius.

Mrs. Saur-You seem to forget, my

The Comic Side of the News. An Oswego girl has been arrested for embezzling \$11,000. The new woman seems to be a few laps ahead of the old

not kill them just as you murder the En glish language? The Sultan's curiosity is getting the

better keep out of it.

Mrs. Margaret Mather-Pabst probably
will return to the stage; let us hope that
Mr. Margaret Mather-Pabst will retire

A 70-year-old Kentuckian blew out his brains because a 14-year-old girl wouldn't marry him. The young woman's judg-ment was trlumphantly vindicated.

The Boston Herald prints an able article on "How Prunes Are Cured!" What this country really needs, however, is directions for curing the terrible board-

ing house prune habit. A Minneapolis man who was arrested the other day for violating the internal revenue laws explains to the Journal of that town that he has merely been sell

you to be always looking as sour as a crab apple. Just look at Mrs. X. over yonder-the very picture of cheerful-

Sorry He Spoke.

Mr. Saur (to his wife)—How horrid of

nearly \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the ordinary expenditures of the Government have been decreased \$27,-282,656.20, as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that with the co-operation of Congress further re-duction can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public ser-vice."

1835, were due almost entirely to a feet-ing of apprehension in the public mind, which increased in intensity from day to day until it nearly reached the propor-tions of a panic, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that, unless effectual steps were prompt-ly taken to check the growing distrust, the Government would be compelled with-in a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreclated silver and paper standard. More than \$43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the trensury in its relations to the currency of the effects of this transaction, the Secretary says, were felt immediately not only in this country, but in every other having commercial relations with us. "Confi-dence in our securities was at once re-stored. The safety of the existing situation is, however, constantly menaced, and tion is however, constantly menaced, and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded, by the defects in our currency laws and the doubt and uncer-tainty still prevailing in the public mind,

INTERLOCKED DEER SHOT NORTH

for it, and had the entire bodies been sent for mounting the figure would be worth over \$5,000. Consul Barker at Tangler, Morocco,

tidewater to Pekin has been obtained by a syndicate of American capitalists. The road will be about 200 miles long and will tap a valuable coal mining dis-trict.

A. W. Stevens, the Burlington Railroad agent at Lathrop, Mo., stated be-fore his death that Otis Jackson, a farm hand, gave him poison in a drink of whisky. At the inquest the jury held Jackson for the murder and he is under

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be

Golden Text.—I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."—2 Tim. 4: 7.
This is a review lesson, Paul's last charge being the subject; 2 Tim. 4: 1-9.

We may glance back over the less the past three months, so rapilly flown with the thought in mind of the vicissi which come to us, in the providence of God, through days of earth. And all these events, be it noted, are for man's better

2:1-12, 16.

This was one of the "downs" of Israel's career, a time of departure, disobedience and declension. And yet the very suchess of the times was a voice call ug the people of t

3. Ruth's Choice.—Ruth. 1, 14 22. A lesson, in this case, of the triumples of love. Love leads Ruth by a somewhat hard and self-denying way out of her native land and into the barby rights of

God and leads toward God.

4. The Child Samiel.—I Sami. 3: 143.

The return of the prophetic spirit in the person of a simple child. The tobl loves simplicity. When he would lift Israel to better things he sets a little child in the midet. And the humble prayer of Hannal that called down the gift was in a like

At sait the Anglan of course and and devotion that the people give apportunity for the man of God to judge them as they should be judged and for Jehovah to desire and honor them as he over loves to do. It is in the attitude of prayer that man is nighest unto God.

his best adornment. Little in his own eyes, he is great in God's eyes.

7. Saul Rejected.—I Sam., 15: 10-23.
Disobedience is again proven that is worst foe. It costs Saul his crown. How many times has it lost us all preferment and progress at God's hands! To obey is better than earlier. is better than sacrifice.

A practical exemplification of the sin of disobedience. The man who puts appe-tite between himself and God is his own

38-51.
There is a loyal, God-fearing, Davidie spirit in every one of the Lord's own. Bid that spirit to the fore. Shame the anathy (and we all have something of it) that hides in the trenches. Say bravely,

trustingly, against every embediment of evil, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts!"

11. David and Jonathan.—1 Sam., 20: 32-42.

The nobility of friendship when it is entertained and exercised for (led's sake Jonathan forgot himself and his own in

Here is brought to full and blevsed view the one prefigured and promise I in all that has gone before. "Chiefest among ten thousand" and "altogether lovely.' Worship him.

Next Lesson—"The Foreruner of Christ."—Luke I: 5-17.

Still Worse, Nogliz—Did you see in yesterday's paper that 400 people died in Boston

bury Gazette.

### OBAYLING, ... MICHIGAN BIG BREAK IN STOCKS

WILD EXCITEMENT AMONG WALL STREET BROKERS.

Three Fallures Caused by the Enor mous Sinchip-Everybody Trying to Unload-London Selling and Prospect of Gold Shipments the Cause.

Call Money 75 per Cent.
There was a panic in the New York
stock market Friday. The President's stock market Fridny. The President's special message to Congress on the Yonesuela affair had the effect of trightening the foreign investors—especially the kinglish—in American securities. Before the Easigen markets opened cables from London evinced that there was a semiganic in the American department on the British Bourse. Stocks and bonds were thrown on the market regardless of the price and buyers, were very few even at enormous concessions. At the close of the exchange in Chapel court the "Yankees" were thoroughly subverted. The general list fell from 2 to 6 points below the final New York quotations. In Wali street the effect of London's closing fig. the final New York quotations. In Walistreet the effect of London's closing figures was simply demoralizing. The funportant and active properties opened all the way from 1 to 3 points off and up to moon continued to fall. Each successive cable indicated still lower figures, and it was finally reported that many 'jobbers' on the London Stock Exchange had refused to accept orders. The unfavorable news was coincident with preparations by the gold-shipping houses for Saturday's exports to Europe. The initial trading was highly sensational; and declines were made all along the line, extending to 4½ made all along the line, extending to 41/4 per cent. A sinister feature was an advance in rates for call money to 75 per per cent. A sinister feature was an advance in rates for call money to 75 per cent., collecting the calling of loans. Three failures were reported on the New York Stock Exchange and one on the Consolidated Exchange. Only one that of S. S. Sands & Co., was of financial of S. S. Sands & Co., was of inancial importance. The railway and miscellaneous bond market was also demoralled, declares ranging up to 15 per cent. It was rumored that a single house bind dumped \$400,000 of Reading bonds on the market. Wisconsin Central trust receipts scored the extreme loss noted and in the leading propulctives the recessions in the leading speculatives the recessions th the leading specularies the recessions extended to 11½, per cent, in Kansas, and Texas seconds, to 47½. Around 12:30 the selling pressure abated and recoveries were made in the stock market from the lowest extending to 3 per cent. Bonds were relatively active.

MIGHT PROVE A BOOMERANG,

British Financial Leaders Talk of Calling in Their American Credits.

A London dispatch says: A grave but inevitable consequence of President Cleveland's message upon the British-Yenezuelan dispute has arisen perhaps sooner than might have been expected. A meeting of prominent financial leaders who have important interests in the United States was held in a London banking office for the purpose of considering the advisability of united action in calling in their American credits. It is undoubted advisability of united action in calling in their American credits. It is undoubtedly within the power of English capitalists by such a combined movement to deal America a blow which would, temporarily, be terribly embarrassing and disastrous. It would, however, prove to a certain extent a boomerang, and this view had its influence upon the majority of those who attended the meeting. The conference was nyivate and it was not conference was private and it was not intended even that the fact that it took place should be allowed to be made public.

BIG BUILDING COLLAPSES. At Least One Man Killed by an Acci-

dent in Minneapolis.

The second floor of the Palace Clothing The second floor of the Palace Clothing: Company's big store on Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, collapsed just before noon Friday. Gale Walters, a clerk, is dead, and, a dispatch says, others may be in the ruins. The store is a double front, and the entire right half of it collapsed from the fourth floor to the basement. The building is an old one, which was remodeled for the Palace Company's use.

Cleveland Sends Another Message. President Cleveland sent another mes-sage to Congress Friday, in which he re-quested immediate legislation to protect the gold reserve, stating that immediate the gold reserve, stating that immediate demands threatened to greatly deplete, if not to entirely wipe it out. A revision of the currency system is also asked, and he requests that no adjournment be had until these two measures are accomplished.

Revolt Against Bonilia. Honduran refugees residing in Nicara-gua and Costa Rica are taking advantage of the general dissatisfaction which now exists in their own country by engaging in the preparation of revolutionary plans against the Bonilla Government. The authorities are taking steps to prevent these plans from being carried out.

Lost with All on Board.

The const steamer Virginia Take reports immense destruction all along the New Foundland coast. The schooners Victory, with twenty-two men, and Goldfinch, with fourfeer men, have been lost. Several other vessels are missing. A boat named Perl Pampai was picked up on the Grand Banks.

French Press Supports England. All the Paris newspapers which comment upon President Cleveland's message and the subsequent action of the United States Concess; support the stand taken by Great Britain in the matter and protest that Monroeism is not and cannot be appropriate of internet. and cannot be a principle of interna

Not a Dissenting Voice.

Friday the Senate without a dissenting vote passed the House bill for the appointment of the Venezuelan commission. Not an amendment was pressed. Not a Dissenting Voice.

Chicago in a Flood.

The December rain record has been broken at Chicago, five inches falling from Tuesday to Thursday night. Many, suburbs were under water. In the ey hundreds of basements were flooded, and immense damage was done.

Fighting to Be Forced. Havana advices say: Campos will make desperate efforts to break the power of the insurgents. He has deter-mined to force the fighting because of urgent orders from Madrid.

Favor the Chicago Project. At a meeting of the Southern Manufac-turers Associations at Augusta, Ga., rep-resenting all the cotton mills with headquarters in Augusta, including several mills in South Carolina, a resolution was adopted heartly approving the Chicago and Southern States Cotton Exposition.

Body Found in a Well.
Lewis Krekel, an old man, disappeared from his home near Burlington, lows, a month ago. Monday his body was found badly mutilated, and with the throat cut, lying in an unused well. The corone suspects foul play. The deceased carried a large life insurance.

MAY LOSE THE CASE

Elitie Prospect of the Government Winning
a \$16,000,000 Suit.

According to a Washington dispatch the Department of Justice has small hopes of winning the Government's case against the widow of Senator Stanford, which will be argued early in January on appeal from the decision of the courts of California. The case involved it little matter of \$15,000,000 and the principle to be decided affects the estates of the other original organisers of the Central Pacific Railroad to the extent of about \$45,000,000 additional. Officials in Washington begin to suspect that they have been made the victims of a "job," and they are far from comfortable in consequence. The case ugainst Mrs. Stanford was inspired by a San Francisco attorney named L. R. McKissick, who persuaded Mr. Olney, when that gentleman was Attorney General, that the Governmen might collect \$60,000,000 as principal and interest on the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. After Mrs. Stanford was assessed \$15,000,000, Mr. Hantington was a be proceeded against and then the estates of Hopkins and Crocker were to be similarly favored. On the hearing of the case in California, however, the the estates of Hopkins and Crocker were to be similarly favored. On the hearing of the case in California, however, the fact was developed that the law under which these people were to be held was not enacted by the California Legislature until three years after the organization of the Central Paclic Company. On that showing the case was decided against the Government. An appear to a higher court resulted in the susmaining of the decision of the first court, and now the matter, is before the Supreme Court. The Department of Justice has appealed frantically to McKissick for additional evidence and law bearing on the case, but he has replied that he is unable to supply it, and not a single new point will be brought up in the argument next month. It looks like a dead open, and shut case against the Government on a mere question of fact. PHILADELPHIA STRIKE ON

Street-Car Line Blocked-Many Outbrooks

The great strike of motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Company ductors of the Union Traction Company, Philadelphia, began early Tuesday morning, and all lines of the company are practically tied up. President Welsh says hundreds of, men are applying for work. Several cars were derailed. The sentiment of the public is cfearly with the strikers. The company employs about 6,000 men, two-thirds of them members of the Employes' Association. The demand of the men is for a working day of ten hours with \$2 pay, reasonable time for meals, protection from the weather and recognition of their organization. Before the strike in Philadelphia was twenty-four hours old, the city was all but in the hands of a mob. The strikes took but little part in the violence, the out in the nands of a mob. The strikers took but little part in the violence, the rowdy element doing all the damage. The police were utterly unable to cope with the mob. From early morning until dusk, as each branch line made desperate efforts to start, howling mobs surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the motorman and conductor, smashed the motorman and conductor, smashed the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wreaked all possible destruction. Then the attempt was abandoned. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and complete reports will include fatalities and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property destroyed.

RETIRE TREASURY NOTES.

Points of Secretary Carlisle's Annual Report
Presented to Congress Manday.
The long-looked-for report of Secretary
Carlisle was sent to Congress Monday
afternoon. The report as a whole is one
of the most elaborate and thorough expositions of the business of the injuncial
branch of the Government that have been
made to the public in many years and its is especially valuable for the extended observations under the heading. "The Condition of the Treasury and the Currency."

As forecasted in press dispatches, Secretary Carlisle holds that the situation does not require legislation for raising additional revenue by taxation at present. He al revenue by taxation at present. He estimates a deficit of \$17,000,000 the cur rent fiscal year, ending July 1, 1895, and a surplus of \$7,000,000 at the end of the year next following "upon the assumption that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without inter-

TURKS ATTACK CHRISTIANS.

tumbers Killed in a Desperate Battle or the island of Crete. The situation in the Island of Crete is serious. In the attack by a strong Turkish force on the positions occupied by the Christians at Vryse twenty-four Turks were killed and thirty-six were wounded. At Alicampo the Turks massacred three men, two women and five children.

Coa s to Newcastle. Consul General Penfield, at Cairo, Egypt, in a report to the State Department, calls attention to the rapid growth of Egypt as a competitor with the United States for the cotton markets of the world. At present Egyptian cotton is sold at Alexandria for 2 cents per pound more than the price of American cotton, and owing to the superiority of the Egyptian product it is being purchased in quantities for export to the United States, The sales which ten years ago amounted to but 3,815 bales have increased, until from the hest estimates it is heliered. from the best estimates it is believed that during the year beginning Sept. 4, 1895, no less than 50,000 bales will be shipped to the United States; and as these Egyptian bales are 50 per cent. larger than the American the exports to this country will really amount 0.75,000 bales, according to our standard. Mr. Penfield try will really amount to 70,000 bales, according to our standard. Mr. Penfield urges that efforts be made by our planters to grow the Egyptian long staple cotton in this country, holding that there must certainly be some portion adapted to its growth, probably the Mississippi Valley or the Brazos River section in Texas.

The Naval Militia

The navy department has published in compact form all of the laws, State and national, relating to the naval militia. There have been many inquiries from dif-There have been many inquiries from different quarters as to the steps necessary to be taken to organize naval militia battalions, and the department having in view the benefits to be derived from practically uniform State laws on the subject, has prepared this publication for the guidance of the inquirers. There is a compendious history of the naval militia from its inception in 1887 to this year, when it reached a strength of 2,695 men, in the thirteen States which have provided by law for a naval militia.

Threaten Armour and Pullman. Threaten Armour and Pulman.
Two pieces of lend pipe packed with
gunpowder were mailed to George M.
Pulman and Philip D. Armour Monday
morning at Chicago. Two lives were
saved by the action of the postal authorities and the warning of the man suspected of sending the infernal machines. The
mere sliding of the lid of either of the
more containing the lovel sine would mere shoing of the hid of either of the boxes containing the lead pipe would have been sufficient to cause an explosion and the selected victims would have been blown to pieces. S. A. Owen is the man who gave warning, and the postal authorities believe he also planned the mulling of the howbe mailing of the bombs.

Quarded by Turks. Replying to a telegraphic message from
United States Minister Terrell, missionaries at Marsovan telegraphed that they
were all safe and guarded by troops. A
lotter has been received from an American missionary at Caesarea giving harrowing details of the horrors of the previ-

ous three days. The writer says the Turks swarmed through the streets and into the houses, stoning, clubbing and killing every Armenian within reach. The American mission, howeyer, was not harmed, evidently owing to orders issued by the Turkish officials. But, the missionary continues, the barbarity practiced surpasses all description. Men and women were literally lacked to piece, and a thousand, persons, were killed on the afternoon of Nay. 30. The missionary also says the Turkish soldiers confessed that the government gave them permisthat the government gave them permission to pillage.

FIVE KILLED, SIX INJURED.

Explosion of a Steampipe on the American Line Steamship St. Paul.

Five men were killed and six injured by the explosion of a steampipe on the American line steamship St. Paul while the vessel lay at her dock at the foot of Fulton street, North River, New York, At the time of the accident, shortly after the vessel lay at her dock at the foot of Fulton street, North River, New York, At the time of the accident, shortly after 7 o'clock, there were thirty men of the crew in the fireroom and ten in the engine-room. The main steampipe, which is three feet in diameter, runs from the engine to the fire room. It was this pipe which exploded. The main stop-valve was blown out. The accident is believed to have been caused by a flaw in the pipe. Preparations were being made for the sailing of the vessel at 11 o'clock, but fortunately none of the passengers was aboard the vessel. Erom above the noise of the escaping steam could be heard the cries of the men who had been at work in the engine-room and injured by the explosion. The nature of the explosion was such that it rendered access to the locality extremely difficult. As quickly as possible the steam was turned off. Almost simultaneously four half dead men scrambled up the iron stairway leading from the engine-room and fell prostrate upon the opt side of the vesel. They were hurried into the cabin and restoratives administered to them. Two othermen terribly scalded were found in an almost unconscious condition lying hear the bottom of the stdirway, and were lifted up to the deck. As soon as the steam had cleared away sufficiently to render seeing the surroundings possible five men, were found lying near in various parts of the compartment, dead. They had all been scalded to death, and their faces, and those parts of the body which were not covered by their clothing looked as if they had been parboiled.

STABBED HIS RIVAL.

errible Fight with Stilettes Between Italian Who Loved the Same Girl.

Who Loved the Same Girl.

At Pittston, Pa., Felice Delong was stabbed to death by Giovanni Destachio in a fight for a girl with whom they were in love. They were good friends until about a week ago, when they discovered they were in love with the same girl and that she was encouraging both of them. Then they land frequent quarrels. During one of them both men drew stilettos. They wasted no time in preliminaries, but sprang at each other. At the first puss Delong's stiletto flew from his haud. Destachio struck at him; and he dodged beneath the blade, but stimbled. Destachio furied the stiletto in his back as he rose and then four times in rapid succession plunged it into his back. Delong fell dead at his opponent's feet, and he, with one thrust, buried the stiletto in his rival's breast, left it there and fied.

HOUSE BACKS HIM.

President Cleveland's Message Receives Prompt Support.

The House passed a bill authorizing the Fresident to appoint a Venezuelan commission and appropriating \$100,000 for expenses. The Senate did not take up the Venezuelan dispute directly, but Senator Chandler introduced a bill "to strengthen the military armament." It directs the President to strengthen the military force of the United States by adding 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery, and not exceeding 5,000 heavy guns for fortifications. The sum of \$1,000,000 is made immediately available for the purpose of the proposed armament. armament.

Many Were injured.

Thirty-seven people were injured in the railroad wreck which occurred Monday night, near Milton, Ohio. No one was killed. Twelve people were in the caboose of the local freight on their way to Weston to attend a lodge meeting. The caboose took fire after being telescoped with the nessware remise and burned up. the passenger engine and burned up. All the injured in the cuboose were removed before the flames reached them.

Jumped 30 Feet,
Fred Hosford, 35 years of age, a wholesale and retail coal dealer, of Burlington,
Iowa, committed suicide by jumping from the upper story of the Burlington eleva-tor, a distance of 130 feet. His big busi-ness interests had overtaxed his mind rendering him insane.

Foul Play Suspected.
Lewis Krekel, an old man, disappeared from his home near Burlington, Iowa, a menth ago. Monday his body was found badly mutilated, and with the throat cut, lying in an unused well. The coroner suspects foul play. The deceased carried of british insurance.

is Forced to the Wall Five creditors of Louis Braverman, the head of a large jewelry house in San Francisco, have filed a petition asking that he be declared an involuntary insol-

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3,50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 56c to 57c; to \$6.40; wheat, No. 2, red, 30c to 50c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 20c; oats; No. 2, 10c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, \$20 to \$50 per ton for

poor to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 60c; corn, No. 1 white, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c \$220. St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs

\$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; outs, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 31c

No. 2 white, 18c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; cats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 12kt; rye, No. 2, 39c to 41c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; cats, No. 2 white, 10c to 22c; rye, 37c to 38c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 26c; coxts, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; whent, No. 2 red, 70c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; dats, No. 2 white, 12c to 24c.

Milwituke—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 26c; cats, No. 2 white, 18c to 10c; barley, No. 2, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 37c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3,00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$7.65 to \$8.25.

\$7.75 to \$8.25. New York—Cattle, \$3,00 to \$5,25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 83c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 17c to 29c; eggs, West-

JUDGE RUFUS W. PEČKHAM,

Nominated by President Cleveland to He an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.



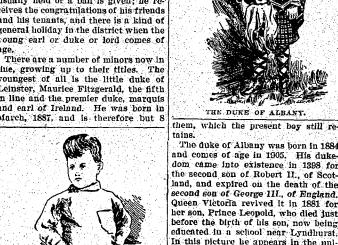
UFUS W. PECKHAM, of Albany, N. Y., whom President Cleveland nominated to the Supreme Court bench, is a son of the Judge of the Court of Appeals of the same name, who was lost in the wreck of the french steamer Ville de Havre. He was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1838. He is one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. He was admitted to the bar when 21 years old, and became a member of the firm of Peckham & Tremain, which, on Mr. Tremain's death, became Peckham & Rosendale. Mr. Peckham was elected District Attorney of Albany County in 1869. He was oposing counsel to George F. Edmunds, of Vernount, in the bank tax cases argued before the United States Supreme Court in 1881, and was bank tax cases argued before the United justice i States Supreme Court in 1881, and was Herald.

YOUNG NOBILITY.

Britons Who Will Come Into Great Titles When of Age.

Coming of age means a good deal more to a young Englishman of wealth than to an American. The latter receives the right to vote, but that is all: his British cousin comes into the in-heritance of his estates, including castles with romantic histories, of a long line of ancestors, many of whom have distinguished themselves, and a seat is his in the famous and powerful house of lords. In his honor a fete is usually held or a ball is given; he receives the congratulations of his friends and his tenants, and there is a kind of general holiday in the district when the young earl or duke or lord comes o age.

line, growing up to their titles. The youngest of all is the little duke of Leinster, Maurice Fitzgerald, the fifth in line and the premier duke, marquis March, 1887, and is therefore but 8





THE DUKE OF LEINSTER

years old. He succeeded his father in 1893. It is a very old house that he has the honor to represent. The Fitzger—The man with a new gold alds came to England with William dom knows what time it is.

the Conqueror in 1066, and in 1200 the barony of Offaly and in 1316 the earldom of Kildare were conferred upon



THE DURE OF ALBANY.

The duke of Albany was born in 1884 and comes of age in 1905. His dukedom came into existence in 1398 for the second son of Robert II., of Scot land, and expired on the death of the second son of George III., of England. Queen Victoria revived it in 1881 for her son, Prince Leopold, who died just before the birth of his son, now being educated in a school near Lyndhurst. In this picture he appears in the uniform of a famous regiment, which bears his name, and is also called the Seaforth Highlanders and the Rosshire

Mica. Mich.

North Carolina has a mica output of 100,000 pounds a year. New Hampshire produces about 25,000 pounds. South Dakota 18,000 pounds and New Mexico 1,000 pounds. The mica of North Carolina is of the best quality, and brings.

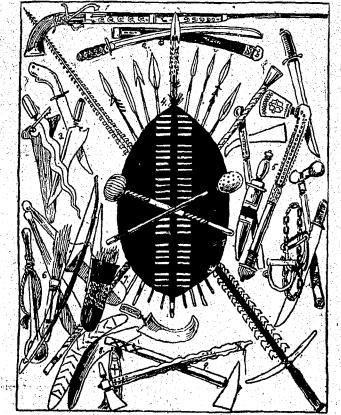
The House bill for a Venezuelan conjugate to the strength or unanimous support to the test rength or unanimous support to the test rength or unanimous support to the resident, who, it was conceded, had but performed his loftiest duty in setting forth, in forcible words the concrete sentiment of the American people in his recommendation.

The House bill for a Venezuelan conjugate to the sent of the Senate by a wife week. the highest price.

There is no connection between maringe bells and chestnut bells, although it may be admitted that the former is an old joke.

The man with a new gold watch ser

WEAPONS OF SAVAGE WARFARE IN FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO.



I—Anfique Tarfarian gun. 2—Japanese sword. 3—Javanese swords and knives. 4—Zulu thield, clubs and assagai. 5—Arms from West Africa. 6—Arms from the South Soa Istands. 7— Blow gun, with quiver for poisoned arrows, Venezucia. 8—Australian boomerangs. 9—American bomblawks.

ASKS NOW FOR GOLD

PRESIDENT SENDS ANOTHER MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Urges Revision of the Finances, and Requests that No Recess Be Taken Immediate Action Is Sought,

Text of the Message

Text of the Message and The following message was sent to Congress by President Cleveland Friday:
To the Congress: In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of government add were applicated. It was causes and means of the depletion of government gold were explained. It was therein stated that after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds, amounting to more than \$162,000,000. such reserve then amounted to but little such reserve then amounted to but fittle more than \$70,000,000, about \$16,000,-000 had been withdrawn from such re-serve during the month next previous to the date of that message, and quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immedi-

windrawais for sinple in the indeci-ate future were predicted.

The contingency then feared has reach-ed us, and the withdrawal of gold since the communication referred to and others that appear inevitable threaten such a deas brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection. This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in busi-

We are in the midst of another season of perplexity caused by our dangerous and fatuous financial operations. These may be expected to occur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. If in this particular instance our predicament is at all influenced by a recent insistence upon the position we should occupy in our relation to certain energies concerning our foreign poltain questions concerning our foreign pol lev, this fornishes a signal and impressive

tey, this furnishes a signal and impressive warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy.

Of course there can be no doubt in any thoughtful mind as to the complete solthoughtful mind as to the complete soli-rency of our nation, nor can there be any just apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world. We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasoning and must be taken into account in all efforts. to avert public loss and the sacrifice of our people's interests.

Cure for Recurring Troubles.

The real and sensible cure for our recur ring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme Pending that the executive branch of the government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, nor will there be any heaftation in exhibiting its consideration in the resources of our country. fidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our peo-

ple.
In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us, I have ventured to herein express the earnest hope that the Congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has, by legislative enactment or declaration, done something not only to remind those apprehensive among our peculic that the apprehensive among our people that the resources of this government and a scrup-ulous regard for honest dealing afford a ulous regard for honest dealing afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens the bility and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of question.

I ask at the hands of Congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give to prevent in a time of fear and apprehension any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds or the impairment of our public credit in an effort.

airment of our public credit in an effort executive action to relieve the danger the present contingency.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

SENATE IS AS ONE MAN.

Passes the Bill for a Commission Unanimously, Neither the bluff and bluster of British nanciers not the threats of Wall street operators moved the United States Senate from what it deemed its path of duty Friday. Republicans and Populists joined with Democrats in giving the strength of unanimous support to the

mission passed the Senate by a viva voce vote, and not one voice was raised against it nor a single amendment urged.

It was openly and bravely stated on the Senate floor that concerted action was being taken by the money magnates of England to bring pressure to bear to set aside the threatened investigation pro-posed by the President through the story posed by the Fresident through the story that nothing but party politics had prompted the President's action; and it was also proclaimed that Wall street, while the debate was in progress, had been flooding the Senate chamber with

while the debate was in progress, had been flooding the Senate chamber with telegraphic messages proclaiming the direst panie on record if the Senate insisted upon adopting the House bill. But the Senators were not to be intimidated. "Why," said Mr. Teller in his strong, forceful speech, "every Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in the United States, except in New York, favors upholding the President's action and the Insistence upon the principles of the Monroe doctrine. Suppose stocks do go off, this country need not be disturbed."

And Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, took occasion to serve notice on the money powers of London, who seemed to be striving to create a panie by disposing of American securities, that the patriotic sentiment of the United States could not be influenced by such a course, and that the people of this country should stand up to the last for what they believed to be the right. Congress would do its duty, no matter what the financial operators of Wall street might do.

A Fireproof Saic. An important result attended a test

lishment-with a safe constructed of cement with steel wire placed in between. The question to be decided was whether it is practical to build vaults of this material for safety against fire A safe was placed upon a pyre of logs drenched with kerosene, which, after being set on fire, kept the safe for half an hour exposed to a heat of about 1,800 degrees of Fah., that is, a heat in which iron will melt. Two hours after the safe was opened and the contents slik, paper, draft blanks and a maximum thermometer—were found to be absolutely uninjured, and the maxis ermometer showed that within the safe the temperature at no time during the test rose above 85 degrees.

BOSTON'S NEW MAYOR

Is the Third of His Name and Family to Be Thus Honored. The new mayor is the third of his

name and family to be thus houored

by the people of Boston. His grand-father, Josiah Quincy, was elected to the mayoral chair in 1823 and filled it with great credit to himself and advant-Until Gold Reserve Is Protected— age to the people, and in 1845 his futher, Immediate Action Is Sought. Josiah Quincy, was chosen to the office and re-elected for three consecutive terms. The present mayor-elect was born in Quincy in 1859, inheriting little besides good health and an honored name. He graduated from Harvard College in 1880, and immediately began teaching in the Adams Academy of his native town, of which Dr. William Everett was at that time the head. A year later he went to Europe, and spent some time in travel, after which he took a law course at Harvard and was admitted to practice in 1884. His first active participation in politics was as a member of the committee of one hundred, which led the independent movement for Cleveland against Blaine in 1884. In 1885 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature as a Democrat, and served for three years, declining the fourth nomination in order to make an unsuccess ful fight for Congress against Elijah A. Morse in a strong Republican district. In 1889 he was again sent to the Legislature and was re-elected in 1890. That year he became secretary of the Democratic State committee, the next year chairman of the executive committee,



and in 1892 he served as chairman of the full State committee, conducting a canvass of exceptional strength. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and was chosen by his colleagues to represent the State on the national committee. He was subsequently made a member of the executive committee of that body and chairman of the committee on campaign literature. After the inauguration of Cleveland in 1893 Mr. Quincy was tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of State, which he at first declined, but when it was shown to him that his acceptance would gratify the President and serve the party he yielded so far as to enter the office temporarily for the purpose of reorganizing the consular service on the line of ideas entertained in common by President Cleveland and himself. This object having been achieved at the end of six months he resigned and turned his attention to business and professional interests.



"Thou art so near and yet so far."

"I didn't travel with Barnum eight years for nothing."-Comfort.

The Bicycle Manufacture. Of the 1,000,000 bicycles which are to be manufactured during the coming season, according to trade estimates, An important result attended a test about 600,000 will be required to supmade by order of the Reichsbank—the ply people who never before owned German Government's banking estab. "wheels," and wheelmen and wheelwomen whose machines are no longer capable of rendering good service. The remaining 400,000 will be wanted to supply the demand of that class of riders who think that they must always ride a bicycle that is strictly up to date, containing all the latest improvements.

Potatoes and Tomatoes Grafted.

Tomato plants have been grafted on potato plants in England, giving a crop of tomatoes above ground and of potatoes below. Potatoes grafted on tomatoes have produced flowers and apples and a few tubers.

Many people enjoy a musical refrain better than its execution.

MOST STYLISH TYPES OF WIN-TER WRAPS.

To the Woman Who Isu't Covetons the Furrier's This Scason Is a Dolightful Place to Visit-Great Assortment of Clouks, Jackets and Caps

Gothum Fushion Cossip.



isn't covetous the furrier's at this delightful place, a grotto, only inead of the lining of precious stones that the story books tell about there is an array of fuzzy wonders a great proportion of them quite as impossible of or dinary mortals mines of gems in

year ago the comparison could have een carried still further, for then on every hand there were rows upon rows of hideous heads to serve in the mental picture as the dreadful dragons of the resident bogey man. But the fashion of trimming garments with heads is de-parting. It may be said to have already one so far as to have "turned tall" to observers, for where last year rows of heads with their gleaming, bead eyes were grouped, this season the finish comes in quite as free a use of tails. These are in all sizes and all furs are put on all manner of garments, be ing even applied to hats algrette-wise and many of them are quite as artificial as last season's heads, which is the same as saying that they are utterly impossible in nature.

A liberal application of these orna ments proves that the garment thus trimmed is of this season's make, but the trick is already tiresomely over done in some capes and coats, and when a change finally comes from it those tails will stome the garment they



THE MOST STYLISH SHAPE FUR CAN TAKE trim as hopelessly last season's. Even now the garment that is free from such dangling ornaments possesses a dis tinct character of its own that will commend it. A cape is shown next the ini-tial shat does just this from the fact that it suggests the old-fashioned pelerine. This type of garment in the very shape that was worn forty years ago is now revived, but it affords no more warmth for our backs than it did for our grandmothers' and from the standpoint of utility is not worth praise. It is unquestionably stylish, however, and in the form here shown which includes a cape that will prote the back, it is much improved. made of sable and is lined with imita tion ermine. Its tabs reach nearly to the botom of the dress, and at the ton there is a high wired collar. The muff carried is of sable to match the wrap, and sable may be used to trim the hat if desired, but its wide-spreading bows

proclaim it as of the latest. Among the fur garments that are just right, six jackets will be found to one cape or pelerine. The cut of the jacket is very like that of the more democratic cloth, and there is small comfort for the owner of a sealskin coat in the style of two years ago. I must be recut and made over to some thing like the jacket of the next pic-ture, and a bill will result that will make a scalskin seem far from an un alloyed joy. The jacket of this picture was found in black astrakhan. Its mod erately long basques were rippled in back, it was double-breasted, and had large revers and full sleeves. Its butwere handsome black nearl and tiny muff that matched the jacket was carried. The size of this muff is a chal



TAILS THAT ARE FIRST IN FASHIONABLE

lenge to the fashions, which demand muffs of bolster size, but as an accompaniment of such a jacket its newnes will be advertised, and, indeed, a muff of moderate size is much more likely to suggest the holdover from last year. It is with trim tackets of this sort that jaunty fur hats of tam shape are often worn. For traveling, walking, or, best of all, for sleighing, when something is needed that will not catch the wind nothing could be prettier. But for sleighing and they are just as correct for driving in chill air when progress

ing cozier than the hood of all sorts o

fur. Those that fit tight about the face tre not used so much this year as last They were rather trying to the com plexion when one got a little chilled The correct ones have deep ruffles of fur to stand about the face, and the effect is delightfully quaint, and at the same time very becoming. Dark furs fairs in chinchilla and in ermine ar shown, but these are only for youthfu complexions, and good ones at that Funny little round mob caps are shown too, with an inner velvet frili. They are very new, and with them must b worn a high standing fur ruff.

Where tails revel in triumph is collars. A cat-o'-nine tails with fu suitable for making wrappings for women's thoats would be a valuable species just now, but one animal of that sort wouldn't come much neares making a fashionable coller than one swallow does to making a summer. The sort displayed in the third picture is



fust the thing, and its fellows are sell ng like hot cakes. Lucky is the women who finds one among her Christmas gifts, for not even a sealskin tacket o the latest cut is more assertive of right up-to-date-ness than is this sort of s eck protector. This one is worn over a cape of mordore velvet that is trim med with a deep collar of cream lace, and that is lined with white satin. The fur collar is detachable and may be

worn with any cape or jacket.
Following this in the illustrations there is a dainty fichu cape of black silk velvet, whose pointed ends meet at the waist. It is trimmed with a handsome chinchille collar and is lined with white brocade. It is supplied with invincible hooks and eyes so that it fastens warmly in front. Capes of this general sort frequently illustrate the present liking for combining two sorts of furs. Thus a chinchilla collar like this one will top a seal cape, or will be replaced thereon by one of Pe sian lamb. Such garments are very elegant, and in most cases bring th

One need not be told that a black silk velvet jacket of the latest fashiona-ble cut can be handsomely trimmed with fur, but the final picture show one of the prettlest possible ways of doing it. The revers and turned down collar are of exmine the jacket having fitted back, ripple basque and box front. Its right side laps over and is fastened with buffalo horn buttons, corresponding row coming down the side. White brocaded satin is in buffalo horn are put on seal jackets this year and there must be button



TAMPED WITH DAME FASHION'S "O. I holes in the fur, too, for the cord loops formerly used are of the gloomily unfashionable past.

To top the wrap and make it more comfortable when driving, there comes a high collar of fur that buckles close about the throat like a choker. A point ed yoke is set on this, from the yoke ruffles of fur extend, and on top of the choker is set an outstanding ruffle of fur that comes up about the ears. This affair is very becoming and no wind can find its way to the delicate throat of the girl so protected. It is especially servicable when added to Jackets of the cut last described, most of which are eft open at the throat. Another fash ionable device of the collar sort seems to add just this needed warmth, but really does not. It is a very becoming offair of velvet and fur surmounted by a ruff or a high boa. It looks cozy enough, but is a poor defense against

Very stylish young mothers are ap-pearing with their little daughters dressed almost exactly like themselves. This is a fad that means a lot of money and absolutely demands that the young mother should be fresh and pretty, or the child's round youthfulness will make a trying contrast. By the followers of this notion it is deemed especially pretty to have the little street cloak like mamma's laughter's A very stunning pair, young nother and seven-year-old daughter were both in long ulster of hunter's green cloth, made shield-front and neavily caped, collared and cuffed with chinchilla. A jaunty cap of green cloth and chinchilla topped the light chinchilla. curls of the child, another one covered the pretty brown ones of the mother the sight was enough to make a childless woman hire a child right off.

Craven was at first a man who had craved or begged his life of an enemy.

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NEWS OF OUR STATE.

TEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS.

Strauge Complication Over an Oak land County Estate-Fish Commiscloners Differ as to Value of the Ger man Corp as a Food Fish.

Matilda's Wash Bill.

Matilda Woodard, who died a few days ago at the age of 71, at Walled Lake, came into public notice last fall by presenting a wash bill for \$2,500. Her husband, John Woodard, with his twin brother Joshua, owned an eighty-aere farm near there. Since 1849 they had lived together there, and if you saw John in town or at the mill, it was an assured fact that Joshua was somewhere near. John and Joshua came in 1847 from near Wilkesbarre, Pa., owing to a disagreement with their stepmother, and it is said they never saw the old home again. Wilkesbarre, Pa., owing to a disagreement with their stepmother, and it is said they never saw the old home again. Their farm in Oakland County was held jointly. When Joshua died in March, 1894, it was supposed that the farm would go to John, but the joint deed proved defective. John, the husband of Matidia, followed his brother in about a month; they had always wished to die at the same time. When the matter was taken into the probate court it was found that Matidia could hold only a half interest in the farm, so she put in the following bill to the commissioners on clalins, which was allowed: Joshua Woodard, Dr., to Matidia Woodard—To making his bed dally, making and mending his socks, doing his washing for the whole time, also making for sale \$100 worth of butter each year, one-half of which was for deceased, and nursing him through his last sickness, lasting over a year, for board from Sept. 1, 1849, to March 29, 1894, 2,314 weeks at \$1.08 per week, or \$2,500. The amount she claimed offset the inventory price of the undivided half of the farm held by Joshua, and it was thought she would get the farm in payment. Last month, however, a half-brother came from the East and filed an application to set aside the recision of the commissioners. By her filed an application to set aside the re-cision of the commissioners. By her death her property and the wash bill, if sustained, will revert to a sister living

Illiteracy Among Wolverines The State census bulletin, covering the subject of illiteracy in the State, has been issued. In view of the opportunities for acquiring an education which the State affords its citizens the showing made by the bulletin is in many respects startling. The total of illiterate persons 10 years old and over in the State is turned at 95.037, of whom 70,772 neither read nor write, and 24,265 can read but cannot write. The number of illiterate persons aged 10 and over re-turned at the United States census of 1890 is 95,914, at the State census of 1884, 111,213, and at the Enited States census of 1880 there were 47,112 persons returned as unable to read, and 03,723 as unable to write. The number of illiterate persons in the State, as shown by the present census, is 877 less than returned in 1890, and 10,176 less than returned in 1884. The number returned in 1884 was 47,490 more than returned in 1880. Of the total number aged 10 and over returned in the present census as unable to read or write 24 600 are native and 46,112 foreign born. Of the fative 1884, 111,213, and at the United State and 46.112 foreign born. Of the native 13,280 had native parents, 6,983 foreign born parents, and 2,508 one parent native and the other foreign born. The parent nativity of 1,889 is not returned.

Sham Coffee.

State Analyst Rossman reports that during the month he analyzed fifty sam-ples of food products and found thirty of them to be adulterated. An idea of ples of food products and found thirty of them to be adulterated. An idea of the extent to which coffee is being adul-terated and the methods employed in carrying on this business may be obtaine from the following letter, which has bee from the following letter, which has been sent to the wholesale dealers throughout the country, from New York: "Gentle-men—We know you want to increase your coffee trade, and a way to do it is to use our new Arabian mixture, which is as light as coffee, increasing the size of your package, is of a good dark draw and color and is the next thing to coffee itself. We are mailing you samples of our Nos. 5, 8 and 11, and we will deliver these sends in five course letter. our Nos. 5. 8 and 11, and we will deliver these goods in five-pound lots at 3½ cents. We pay freight, 2 off. 10 days. (Signed) The Conusolidated Manufacturing Co." Samples of honey were found to contain but 25 per cent. of comb honey, the balance being glucose syrup. Mustard contained 40 per cent. of mustard and 60 per cent. of wheat flour. Pepper contained 10 per cent. of pepper, 50 per cent. of ground shells, probably cocoanut, 30 per cent. of rice and 5 per cent. each of cornmeal and long pepper.

### The German Carp.

The game and fish wardens of Ohio and Indiana unite in pronouncing the Ger-man carp almost useless as a food fish, man enry almost useless as a food fish, and a source of great damage to other varieties. They say the carp does not prey upon other minnows, but he wallows about in the mud and makes the water so foul that other fish cannot breed. The fiesh of the carp is soft, and as a game fish he is worthless. On the other hand, the Illinois commissioner defends nana, the Hinois commissioner defends the carp. A few years ago it was quite the ful for farmers to have carp ponds. Freshets caused overflows, and then streams became filled with them; wher-ever the carp has been transplanted—and the breed is wonderfully prolific other varieties of fish have grown vastly fewer. One farmer declared that after he had One farmer declared that after he had raised two crops from a dried-up pond bed, when a freshet came and filled the pond, spawn of the carp began to hatch and has since theired. The general opinion seems to be that the carp is a regular hor,—the scavenger of inland waters.

Short State Items.

D. D. Flanigan, a veteran of the ton Harbor, aged 78 years.

Young Buthuis, a Grand Rapids ex Joing Bildings, a Grand Rapids ex-pressions, sad over unrequited love, went out to the barn with a rope in his hands, intending to hang himself. His mother and father arrived just as he was swing-ing himself off and saved his life.

ing himself on and saved his life.

A fellow, 21 years old, came to Stephenson, Meneminee County, from Cedar River, bound for the lumber woods. He had never seen a railroad before, never heard an engine whistle, and the ralis were a mystery to him. He was born on the bay shore in that county. He seemed to be puzzled what to do with the ticker and the baggage check.

Mrs. Electa Martin, of Grand Rapids sued the estate of her late husband to re suce the estate of her late husband to re-cover \$3,000 alimony. In 1876 she, was divorced from James Nolan, who was or-dered to pay \$200 a year alimony till she married again. As she was married 1880, the judge directed the jury to find no cause of action.

The elegant residence of Wm. F. Sa The elegant residence of Wm. F. Sauber was destroyed by fire at Marine City. An explosion in the side of the building hurled a large window and sash through the air, seriously injuring Capt. W. H. Scott, of Hose Co. 2, and George Kittler, of the Star Hook and Ladder Co. The damage to building and contents is estimated at from \$7,000 to \$8,000.

Nineteen Grand Rapals coppers were called upon the carpet for being lazy, in-competent and more careful of their own comfort than the preservation of order.

Muskegou comes pretty near having a rival to the Mabley building of Detroit The new Amazon hosiery factory, when completed, will be nearly 140 feet high.

The bullet searred door of the house in which Train Robber John Smalley was killed, near McBain, is on exhibition in a Cadiline store. It draws like a circus. Glen Harbor people are jubilant over the report that the D., L. & N. will be ex-tended to that point on Lake Michigan. Glen Harbor is said to have a harbor deep enough for the largest hours.

At Kalamazoo Mrs. Julia Rice secured a verdict for \$750 against her father-inlaw, Parley H. Rice, for alienating the affections of her husband. At the first trial she secured a verdict of \$3,000.

Rev. Bastian Smits, of Ynsilanti, thinks this mother-in-law business is too sacred to be jested about. In his last sermon he roasted the humorists, declaring the mother-in-law is a very useful institution.

Grand Blane is much disturbed over the Grand Blanc is much disturbed over the sudden disappearance of its township clerk, John Babcock, who also acts as mailcarrier from the depot to postoffice and assistant station agent of the F. &. P. M. He has a large family who are unable to account for his departure.

George W. Friant, a nioneer Muskegon lumberman, is dead. In the early days he went to Grand Haven, building a dock and saw mill. He also owned shares in many old lake craft. The panic of 1880 affected him somewhat seriously, and he had since acted as overseer of lumbering overstions. operations.

A servant girl in the family of J. H. Hanley, at St. Joseph, is so badly frightened she cannot sleep. A tramp was refused a night's lodging. Several nights later, finding the girl alone, he ran into the house and deliberately fired at her twice. The girl, in her fright, jumped from a second story window. from a second story window.

"Dad" McConnell, who is charged with selling liquor on an old bumboat at Sylvan beach, is a picturesque eld character. He was arrested in a lonely cave on the lake shore, twelve miles northwest of Montague, which he had stocked up with fifty rounds of ammunition and enough provision to last all winter. The officers surprised "Dad" while he was at supper, and although they expected a desperate resistance, with possible loss of life, "Dad" submitted gracefully and insisted on their sharing his supper.

Kalamazoo never booms, but the past year marked a very substantial growth in the erection of new manufacturing and business blacks. The important manufacturing plants constructed and their racturing plants constructed and their cost are as follows: Bryant paper mill, \$125,000; Humphrey manufacturing and plating plant, \$30,000; G. J. Bremer, foundry and machine shop, \$10,000; Clark & Dutton foundry and machine shop, \$8,000; Dewing & Sons, rebuilt, plant, \$125,000; total, \$309,500. The new business whether exceeded. residences, 200, \$200,000; grand total,

On the old Mount form, near Napoleon where the new extension of the C. J. & M. Railroad is being built, three skele-tons were found by the workmen. The Mounts were near neighbors of the par-Mounts were near neighbors of the parents of William Filley, "the izing lost Jackson boy," who was stolen by the Indians Aug. 3, 1837, and went to the Jackson County poorhouse a few days ago. Filley was with Mary Mount when stolen. Old settlers talk of dark deeds on the Mount place and wonder who were the three persons whose skeletons have just been unearthed.

Herbert Flowers, son of respected parents, has been arrested at Ypsilanti for ents, has been arrested at Ypsilanti for stealing jewelry and other valuables from the residence of Mr. W. R. Davis. The jewelry was found in a vacant room where Flowers was staying. He recently broke into the Presbyterian Church basement, and was found there sleeping. J. H. Miller's grocery store was broken into the second time in the weeks. the second time in two weeks. A young ed soon after and admitted the crime Fay Cushman, of Ann Arbor, was arrest ed for the larceny of clothing from the Occidental Hotel, in Ypsilanti.

The State Grange at its meeting a Lansing committed itself to the free and unlimited coinage of American gold and silver, although nearly one-half of the delegates refrained from voting on the question. Resolutions were adopted dequestion. Resolutions were adopted de-manding that the local option liquor law be extended to cities and villages; more stringent pure food laws; the reduction of the salaries of Justices of the Su-preme Court to \$5,000; a general revision of the State Constitution; and the adop tion of the free text-book system in all sections of the Sinte. The membership has increased 2,000 during the year, there now being 13,500 members in Michigan.

A few weeks ago A. M. Bell, of Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, shot J. Muir by mistake, thinking him a deer. The very same day his son, W. J. Bell, a Sault Ste. Marie photographer, shot a friend in exactly the same manner. Maj. D. D. Flannigan, of Benton Har-

bor, is dead. He was one of the carliest pioneers of Berrien County. During the rebellion he was second lieutenant in Company K, Twelfth Michigan Infantry. He was confined in Libby prison.

State Salt Inspector Hill's report for the year ending Nov. 30 shows that there the year ending Nov. 30 snows that there are 110 salt producing firms in Michigan, 113 salt blocks and 4,000 solar salt covers, with an estimated capacity of 3,420,000 barrels. There were \$3,529,362 barrels inspected during the past year, of which 2,634,540 were fine salt and T87. 256 fine bulk. The amount manufactured during the year was 3,675,751 barrels, an increase of 190,323 over 1894. Since 1569, when the product was 561,238 barrels when the product was 501.2% harrels; the amount grew steadily till 1887, when the figures were 3,044,300. The toral expense of the State inspection during the year was \$10,228.92. There was an inovation in the shipping of about \$00,000 barrels in bulk to Chicago warehouses, where it is packed and reshipped. The inspector refers to the establishment of the new salt district in Wayne County, saying that it bids fair to equal any other in the State. In quality the salt is un

Postmaster Johnson, of Clio, couldn't for the life of him see what had become of his pet office cat. The East Thetford malicarrier returned tabby the other day, with the explanation that she had been accidentally locked in the mail pouch.

When horrid men fall out women get their dues. This was the cese in the senior class or the Grand Rapius high school. Two secret sociotics squabbled over the offices so long that the independent-minded chipped in and elected young ladies for president and vice president. There now seems to be hope of electing lady Senators in several States.

Six weeks ago Thomas Philp, of Bad Axe, was fattening a hog. It suddenly disappeared and wasn't seen again until the edge of a straw stack, a real razor back. The porker had been lying under the stack six weeks, but finally wormed its way out.

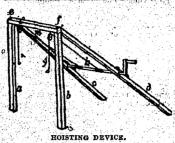
REALRUBALREADING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DE-PARTMENT.

The Farm as an Investment Brings Better Returns than Many Business Transactions - A Serviceable Hoist ing Device-Farm Notes.

A Hoisting Device

The accompanying illustration represents a simple device which is of great service when butchering. The uprights a and b are 4x4's, or ordinary post timer 10 to 12 feet long. They are set into the ground two or three feet, five feet apart. To the tops of these fasten e f with bolts or spikes. Place c and d in position, secure the upper ends at and f, and set the lower ends firmly in



the ground. For h use an old shaft or d ece of hard wood and fasten it to and d as indicated in the illustration Attach one end of the two rones x and to h and run them through the pul leys attached to the crosspiece e f Fasten these ropes to the hind legs of the animal to be lifted. If one rope and a gambrel is preferred, attach it to the middle of h and run through a pul ley at m. Two ropes are preferable By this apparatus one man can life the heaviest carcass. A wagon box bottom side up may be placed between a and b for a platform.-American Ag

Entrance to a Walk

Many homes are approached by side-walks across the lawn or yard to the side or back door. Where these walks enter the grounds it is possible range shrubbery in a way to make the entrance artistically effective. The



chief point to be borne in mind is that the gateway should be flanked on either side by shrubbery or small trees. The path should also curve as it enters one's grounds, and if the shrubbery is carried along a little way on the outer ide of the path, the entrance will be hidden entirely from the grounds-a very attractive feature.

The Farm as an Investment doesn't pay would often find that after up the situation that the showing is not so bad after all, as compared with business in the city, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. Secretary Morton in his annual report, illustrates the point by supposing a transfer of \$4,000 agriculturally invested in each average farm of 137 acres, with stock tools, etc., to be the choicest Wall-stree investment. Risk that money in rail road first mortgage bonds, in stocks, or in any other alleged safe se curity which may be found a favorite among shylocks, brokers, plutocrats, monopolists, money-power manipulat-ors and multi-millionaires, and if it returns 6 per cent, it is a remarkably profitable investment in the eyes of capitalists. Therefore, \$240 is the an-

Follow the transfer of the farm money with that of the farm family to urban residence. Now, with the same labor in the city or village, asks the Sec every day in the year, adding their wages to the \$240 income, as much of independence, wholesome living and real comfort as the same amount of money in the land and the same heads and hands working on the soil generusly and healthfully bestowed upon in the sweet quiet of a home, amid flowers, frees, fruits and abun dance, on the farm?

Hedges as Crop Destroyers The hedge is not so popular as it used to be, and is destined to be less so as land becomes scarcer and more value ble Even when closely trimmed the hedge destroys the crops for several feet on either side. In England hedge are much more common than here, but it is mainly because England lacks other fencing material. The English hedges are, however, carefully trimmed and the parts pruned off have the advantage of being worth more as kin-dlings for coal than the cost of the labor required to secure them.

Storing Onions. Onions, like other bulbs, can be easily reserved if kept dry, and although, if this is observed, they will stand a con-siderable range of temperature, it is desirable that they have a temperature of from thirty-five to forty-five degrees. When in a damp room they start readily, especially if at high temperature, and as spring approaches the buds start even if kent comparatively cool. Care should be taken not to store onions in too large bulk, and to prevent heating they should be in shallow bins or in crates.

The Value of the Silo The next thing we had to learn was how to grow what was to be put into it. We had the corn in drills, using two and one-half bushels of seed to th and getting weakly, sickly stalks that a storm would knock flat, says the Philadelphia Ledger. This, as L have said, we at first cut green, but the second venr we let it get a little more mature, Mrs. Palmer, of Port Huma, had her and we found we had done well, as it husband arrested on the charge of trying was better. Our next lesson was that to kill her with a butcher knife. Palmer a half bisshel of seed was better than claimed she hit him over the head with a the five times as much we had been the five times as much we had been chair. When she was on the witness stand Palmer called her a liar and swore at her. He was fined \$5 for contempt of court; while the woman was sent to join for five days to sober up.

It took many dollars and much expert IS A FINE WATERWAY menting and study to find out all that is known now-more than those who are now being benefited by the results of the experience realize.

Anyone with a dairy of ten cows and ards should have a sile. Nothing can be grown man an acre of ground that will give as great return as corn for the silo. No other kind of corn fodder has given us anything like the sam satisfaction as ensilage. It is a milk giving food, but wheat bran is neces sary to give the balanced ration. Now we cut the corn when the ears begin to glaze, cutting all of it, ears, blade and stalk, and putting it in. Another less son we learned was that pressure is not necessary.

One Way to Save Money. During the winter many conveniences and necessary farm tools and implements can be made in the home worknouse, says the Agriculturist. Havracks, wagon beds, swing gates, water troughs and tanks, sleds, tool racks, stalk rakes, chicken coops, shipping crates and berry boxes are simple in construction. Any bright farmer, with the assistance of a blacksmith, can make all of these and more. The expense will be much less than if bought in town or hired made. The tools which every well regulated farm ought to pos-sess will answer. We hayean mind a young farmer who does all this kind of ork, and he is prospering in spite of hard times, cheap products, etc. He aises as much grain and stock as his neighbors who buy everything "ready" made, and has much more "ready" cash. Try your hand at it when the weather prevents outside work. Many kitchen things are also easily made.

Home-Made Sausages The sausages that come on the farmer's table ought always to be home made. Those which are purchased in the butcher shops are almost always made of meat that is nearly ready decay and the high seasoning they get with spices is for the purpose of con-cealing their unwholesomeness. A wellmade sausage is not at all unwhole ome, though it is usually harder to digest than meat not so highly spiced. The home-made sausage ought to have not more than one-fourth of its meat Most boughten sausages contain more fat than this, the sausage being used to get rid of fat meat that would

not be otherwise salable. Care in Keeping Apples.

There are greater difficulties in marketing fruit successfully than in mar keting any other farm product. Even the best keeping apples will waste nough under ordinary care between fall and spring to more than offset their increased price at the latter sea son, Most farm cellars are too warm to store fruit successfully, and if ven-tilated to keep them cool, it makes the living rooms above too cold. A cellar built by itself half above ground and half below is best for storing fruit. This can'be ventilated, and in the very coldust weather a stove can be heated to prevent danger of the fruit freezing.

Feeding Cora in the Ear out so quickly as the Flint varieties. It has more weight per bushel of ears, especially if the kernels are well filled out. In cold weather or on poor soil the Dent corn will much of it be light and chaffy, especially toward the tip end. The Flint corn is less likely to be chaffy, but if the season is unfavora ble, more or less of it will not be filled out to the end. Where the pollenization is deficient the corn will be scat tering on the cob, though the kernels will be larger and better than when

they are compressed in an ear where there is not a missing grain. Keeping Cabbage. Most people bury cabbage for winter use, says Ida Keys, in the Agriculturist, and, if properly done, it is the very best way to keep them. They are, however, not easily got at when the ground is frozen or covered with snow. A part of the crop may be satisfactorily kept as follows: Trim the heads very closely, wrap in newspapers and pack in barrels. Set in a cool cellar and use as needed. They will not dry out or decay as when placed in the cellar without protection. If this process is lowed, a quantity can be taken from

the ground at one time. Keeping Hogs in Barnyards We know many farmers who make a practice of wintering their hogs in the barnyard, letting them gather refuse that would otherwise be wasted. It is a good plan where the other aninals are stabled and fed, so that the hogs will not annoy them by soiling their feed. If cattle are fed whole grain a few hogs will get much of their living by enting grain voided in an undigestible state. In such cases the hogs often get quite as much benefit from grain so fed as do the animals to which it is given.-American Cultiva

Selecting Garden Seeds. The question whether farmers should grow or purchase garden seeds must depend on circumstances. They never should grow seeds for use that will be less pure and true to name than those which they can purchase. Nor should they grow seeds from the later settings of peas, beans, corn and other vegeta bles of which the first have been used on the table. Nothing deteriorates seeds so much as this practice, and if continued the plants will quickly become not worth growing.

Ice-Houses for Farmers Every farmer who lives where ice can be conveniently cut should own an ice nouse. It will probably nov as large profit every year as any investment of like cost he can make. Besides, it is all ways convenient to have ice for the re frigerator so as to preserve meats and fruits that would otherwise go to waste. In the dairy ice is essential to making good butter in hot weather and also to keep it in good condition.

Drive Good Stock. We have for a long time judged the farmer by the horse he drives. This animal more than all others, indicates he condition of the farm. Show us a man with a fat sleek span of spirited animals, and we will show you a farm in good tilth, neat improvements and everything wearing a prosperous look.

Explained at Last.

Theory: Tommy-Paw, why is it the rood die young?

Mr. Figg-They don't die young because they are good, but they stay good because they die young. Indianapolis Journal

IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Work Has Been in Progress Several Years, and Much Remains to He Done -District Involved Covers 725 Miles of the River's Course, 713) 3 0 7 %

Will Cost Millions. Few persons, in this age of railroads, realize the importance of the Upper Mississippi river as a great commercial waterway or the extent of the improve-ments upon it, in which the government is constantly engaged. The district covers 725 miles of the river's course and extends from St. Paul to the mouth of the Missouri river.

Some idea of the importance of the river as a commercial waterway can be obtained when it is stated that during one of the lightest years (1894), with unusually low water, there were manufactured and floated upon this section of the river 1,774,251,793 feet of lumber and 603,311,750 shingles; the value of his product being, in round numbers, \$22,000,000. If this lumber were loaded upon cars it would fill a train of 150,000 cars, which would extend over 1,000 miles in length, or it would make ,500 trains of twenty cars each. The value of the seventy-five tow boats used in the jumber business is \$600,-000.

During the year mentioned the draw of the bridge at Winona, Minn., opened o allow the passage of 3,715 steamers, ,422 barges and 1,172 rafts, in spite of the serious impediment to navigation of ow water. The amount of internal revenue collected on the river and contributing territory for 1894 was \$32,939,946; and customs revenue, \$1,233.024.

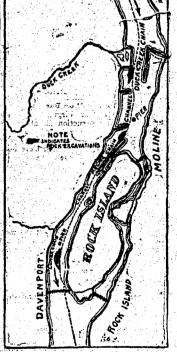
System of River Improvements. Prior to the close of the war little attention had been paid to the improvenent of the Upper Mississippi. that time, however, the government has projected extensive improvements, although the upper river has had to suffer largely for the benefit of the lowr river, as well as for obscure and not dways necessary "Improvements," apcoprlations for which have been made rom time to time for political reasons.

Between St. Paul and the Missouri river there are two series of rapids which have always been serious obstacles to the unvigation of the Mississippi, at Rock Island and near the mouth of the Des Moines river at Keokuk. At the latter place the rapids are so shalow as to absolutely prevent navigation in low water, and in 1869 a canal was begun, extending around the rap-ids, which was completed in 1876 at a

cost of \$4.568.501. At Rock Island, the seat of the United States arsenal, the work of removng rocks from the crooked channel and widening it to an average width of 200 feet was projected in 1866 and completed twenty years later. This resulted in dredging, blasting and removing 87,926 cubic yards of rock at a cost of \$1,066,650, and made it possible for good sized packets to navigate the Experience demonstrated, however, that a 200-foot channel was not of sufficient width, owing to its tortuous nature in places, to be perfectly safe for the larger boats, and later efforts have been making to widen it to 400

Aside from these special improvements, as suggested at the outset, there is being carried out a broad and comorehensive system of general improve-

It has been found by careful measurements and estimates that by far the most prolific cause of sand and mud bars, shifting channels, snags, etc., is not from the tributaries, but from the crumbling banks of the river itself. which annually devours and sweeps down toward the sea hundreds of acres of land more or less good. This will be appreciated when it is known that in the 725 miles of the river's course embraced in this district there are 330 miles of crumbling banks. Manifestly, then, one of the greatest aids to navigation is the protection of these banks in such a way as to preserve them intact and prevent their washing. Nearly 100



IMPROVEMENTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND. miles of shore protection has already been built, of stone and brush, and the good results are already marked in the absence of the formation of new bars and the ease with which the channel can be kept clear after having been once dredged.

The unevenness of the river bed, the channel ranging from thirty feet to two feet in depth in low water, is another obstacle to navigation which has to be overcome. To this end, in the shallows a system of spur and trailing dams has been projected, extending out from either shore and narrowing the channel so as to raise the water and

enable the heavier draft boats to float.

The map of the Rock Island rapids shows the plan on which these dams are built; many of the smaller tributaries, as in the case of Thick creek. having a solid dam built entirely around their mouth to catch and pre yout the silt from washing out lute and impeding the channel.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

St. Louis is a proper place for helding the Republican national convention. Missouri is a republican state.

The present administration is strong on ducks, if it is a little shy on a foreign policy.

The wool growers memorial is now printed even though a Democrat it can not regard with indifference." presides over the Senate.

In New Jersey the republicans polled this year 162,000 votes, which is 1000 less than they polled a year ago, but 7000 more than were cast for the Republican Presidential ticket in 1892

the recent November election, was 3000 less than the vote cast by the Republicans at the State election of

As time advances the interest among politicians as to who shall be the delegates at large, to the Nation al Convention, grows more intense. be named, as the good sense of the people of Michigan usually prevails, peculiarly eligible at this time. Gov. sentative man.

Shortly after the end of the war the debt of New York State was about \$45,000,000. The State is now out of debt, and has made a record in this respect to be proud of. The \$9,000,000 to be invested in enlarging the causes will be virtually a first lien on the property of the Commonwealth .- Globe Dem.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Ex-President Harrison receives a magazine, of which 725,000 copies were printed as a first edition.

An adequate preservation of the field of Gettysburg is now assured. The National Fark Commission is Democrat. constructing excellent roads along the Union and Confederate lines, stone walls and other fences will be restored, the earthworks thrown up the kind of cannon used in the battle, and steel towers will be erected on time of those who were in the battle.

We copy the following special dispatches from Roscommon to the Det oit Tribune: "William Finley has been arrested for stealing two yoke of oxen from Briggs & Cooper, of Nestor. The hides and the heads of the oxen were found at Alpena having been sold to a butcher at that place, on December 7th. Finley has been a fugitive from inratice for the last five months: a reward of \$50 has been offered for his arrest, and the sheriff of Otsego county arrested him at Gaylord, and Sheriff Knapp ing our coast detenses, and those along brought him here Wednesday morning. - The four officials of Nestor township, William Finley, ex-super- of it. visor; R. C. Huntley, ex-treasurer; Alexander Robinson, ex-clerk, and N. T. McDonald, ex-commissioner of highways, charged with forging township orders, waived examination, and were bound over to the circuit court. In default of \$1000 ball, they went to jail. Lawyer Wright, of Grayling, is looking after their interests. So many persons have dealt in these ordera that it is believed it will be next dera that it is believed it will be next to impossible to secure an impartial decessor. The principal was right jury bere."

The Venezuela Crisis.

England's refusal to arbitrate the boundary dispute. which has been submitted by the President to Congress for decisive action, brings the stage. To further summarize Secretary Olney's summary of the situation, the points involved are these: The tite to a large extent of terriand Venezuela, which Venezuela for as he is right, just as loyally as it a quarter of a century has been en he were a Republican." deavoring to submit to arbitration. but England has refused, and now refuses when urged by the United States, to agree to any such settlement except upon a renunciation of a large part of Venezuela's claims. This is a controversy, the secretary says, in which the "honor and interbefore congress, being presented by ests" of the United States are in-Senator Sherman. It was ordered volved, "and the continuance of which Here is the situation which presents

itself to this country, and the President grasps it with commendable vigor and courage. For the country's own information and justification he says the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana ought to be ascertained by the United States Government, and he asks an appropriation by Congress to pay the The Pepublican vote in Ohio, at expenses of a commission to make this inquiry. When the commission reports, and its report is accepted by Congress, he thinks it will be the 1892, but 20,0 0 greater than the duty of the United States to resist, Republican vote at the election a year by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great At the recent state election in New Britain of any lands or the exercise Jersey the Democrats carried only 3 of governmental jurisdiction over counties: the Republicans carried 18, any territory which, after investi-The three counties which went Dem- gation, we have determined of right ocratic, were Hudson, which includes belons to Venezuela." This has the Jersey Cits; Huntington and Warren, true American ring. It is an echo of which includes the town of Philips his predecessors, John Adams and Anburg in the extreme western part of drew Jackson, in crises when the bonor and interests of the country were endangered by foreign agression.

If the Monroe doctrine is to remain

a vital principle of American diplo-

macy this is the time to assert it. Gen. Alger and Gov. Rich will probably The Essequibo river is generally recogn ized to be the westerly boundary of that part of Guiana, which Enand the position occupied by these gland acquired from Holland in 1814. gentlemen is such as to make them It was the line which Holland and Spain for a century and a half had Rich is in close touch with the people been calling the westerly side of the Rich is in close touch with the people been calling the westerly side of the often averted long and perhaps fatal of the State and an all round repressions. Along to 1840 billious fevers. No medicine will act there appears to have been no dispute on this point, but in that year, probably because of information that the country beyond was rich in silver, England began to claim everything at L. Fournier's Drugstore. west to the Orinoco. Then Sir Robert Schomburg drew an arbitrary line which included all the new larger sum for his articles on "This Schomburg line, a boundary put up waits to present his bowl of tisane. Country of Ours," which he is writing without Venezuela's consent, and for the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, than which she never recognized. This is has been paid to any public man in the sort of an assault by a European has been paid to any public man in the sort of an assault by a European

America for magazine work of a power on an independent nation on similar nature. His first article in this continent, which President Months are permitted to make this extract:

The Christmas number of the Journal roe declared would be "dangerous to "I have no hesitation in recommendsold over 100,000 extra copies of the our peace and safety." As this assault ing Dr. King's New Discovery, as the is persisted in despite the protest of results were almost marvelous in the the President, Congress has a right case of my wife. While I was pastor to look upon it as a "manifestation of the Baptist Church at Rives Juncan unfriendly disposition toward the Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. United States," and should act in Terrible parexysms of coughing would

Our Washingtoncorrespondent says "When Mr. Cleveland is right he can will be maintained and mounted with always count not only upon the support of the Republicans in Congress; but upon being pushed along by the highest points, to give a view of them. He was right, when he wrote the whole region. The regimental that ringing message to Congress, inbrigade and division monuments are forming England and the world that mostly complete. A grand work has the Monroe doctrine was the fixed thus been performed during the life policy of the United States, and would be maintained by fighting, if and posterity will know that it is necessary, and the Republicans in Congress quickly responded by giving him the authority he asked for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report to Congress the correct boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela, and appropriating the money to pay the expenses of the commission and not satisfied with doing all that Mr. Cleveland asked, the Republicans went further and took the first step towards preparing for a war with England by introducing simultaneously in House and Senate a Bill appripriating \$100,000,000, to be immediately available, for strengthenthe Canadian border. If that be jingoism, let England make the most

> When it comes to a question of national patriotism, the Republicans do not stop to consider that Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat, and that a war with England may result in greatly strengthening the tottering democratic party. The republican party, now as ever, puts national honor before anything else. What if Mr. Cleveland did profit by a study

when it was promulgated by Benjamin Harrison, and it is equally right when promulgated by Grover Cleve

land. The Republicans supported Benjamin Harrison when he so vigo rously defended our national honor, Venezuela controversy to a critical and they are now supporting Grover Cleveland for doing the same thing It has always been the belief of Republicans that patriotism should ever come before partisanship, and they tory is in dispute between England will support Mr. Cleveland, as long

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbiaius, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Files, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfac-tion, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Four-nier, druggist.

The Monroe Doctrine.

In his message sent to Congress December 2d, 1823, President Monroe said:

amicable relations existing between the Uhited States and the Allied Powers to dec are that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this Hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or de-

pendencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments which have declared their in dependence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, or great consideration and just prin ciples acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for opressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any Euro-pean power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States,

Now, unless this exactly covere such a spolianation of the territory of an American State as England pro poses, then words are of no value.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited liver is to pid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alterative if felt. A prompt use of this medicine has more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Con stipation and Dizziness yield to Eiectaic Bitters. 50c. and \$1 per bottle.

The CENTURY is publishing every claims of England. But even this month a reproduction of the famous line did not extend far enough west pictures of J. G. Vibert, the great to suit British greed, and new bound- French genre painter. These are aries, changed from time to time, but accompanied by brief articles by the always extending westward, and steal- artist bimself, telling the story of STOVES. ing more and more of Venezuela's the picture. The one that will apterritory, have been erected. En pear in the January number is "Pagland refuses to arbitrate the ques- tience," a cardinal deeply immersed tion of title to territory east of the in a game of solitaire, while a maid

> Marvelous Results. vive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfac-tory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 1

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR 1896.

"MARCHING THROUGH

GEORGIA." BY MAJ.-GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

The Story Gold by an Army Conmander.

GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY. THE NATIONAL TRIBUTH WIll shortly begin the publication of Maj.-Geo. O. O. Howard's description of the March Through Georgia and the Committee of the March Through Georgia and the Amp of the Tennessee on those great achievements, wax, next to Gen. Sherman, the ranking officer of all the force. He will tell the story of the marches, skirnshets, and battles, the swift sweep from Atlantia to Savanianah, the tolling of the March Through Committee of the grand tribumphal pageant at Washington, in his own strong, graphic, vivid style. The series will begin with the pursule of Hood niter Allanta, and end with the Grand Review at Washington.

OTHER LIVING COMMANDERS who played conspicuous parts in the war, will contribute to its columns during the year, and, bo-sides, it will have more than its usual amount a true stories of actual experiences of the mon whe did the hard marching and fighting of the year confict. It will be more than ever IMF. GREAT HATOMICAL AND FAMILY PAPER

of America. It claims to give more splendid rev-ing matter for TWO CENTS A WEEK that ing matter for TWO CENTS A Ware any other publication. It was no by place or syndicate matter, and contains can be found in no other paper. PRICE SI A YEAR.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, so as not to miss a shade outmber. Send for "Statistics of the War," "Lincolus" Words," and Miscellaneous Mcmorands." They are pamphels, containing matters of great value and interest to every one interested in the history of the war. Price & cents each.

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For Bilious Headache

"I tried a good many remedies for sick headache and biliousness, with which I was troubled for a a long time, but it was not until I began taking

that I received anything has permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—Chas, Hutchings, East Auburn, Me.

Medal And Diploma At World's Fair.



The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its

FIRST: Correspondence is solidited regarding "Mambership" and "Official Correspondents."

"Member-hip" and "Official Correspondents."

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether ameli or large, to our cause.

THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tarriff question. Complete set will be mailed to any address for 50 cents. FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist." Address Wilbur F. Wekeman, General Scoretary, 135 West 23d Street, New York.

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After SHOES for MYSELF and FAMILY.

His Celebrated \$2,00 Shoes for Gents and Ladies CAN'T BE BEAT

for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid Men's FELT SOLE, and Ladies' WOOL LINED, exhausted fealing prevails, when the -are now in. -

> Also a full line of RUBBERS and OVERSHOES for Everybody. Don't forget the place. AT THE STORE OF

S. S. CLAGGETT,

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Stove Zincs Oil Cloth, Tin Ware, Rifles, Shot Guns. FishingTack-

Detroit Red Seal Paints. Oils, Varnish Shellac, Brush. es, &c., &c.

Also a full line of

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accordance with this fact.—Globe last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not surthing in the line of Hardware, at right prices. Examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan.

le, and all

kinds of Am-

A. KRAUS

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# ⇒PRICES CUT AND SLASHED №

We intend to make our new large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

move rapidly, if low prices will do it. Everything the very best. Not a poor article in our Store. Right up in quali-

ty, Right up in Style, and Right up in assortment. It is just what will please you. Come and see. No trouble to show goods. 36 in. Cashmere, all shades. Regular price 35 c. per yd., cut pr. 23.

36 in. Crepon, all shades, regular price 60 cts. per yd., cut price 49. 54 in. Broad Cloth, regular price \$1,00 per yard; cut price 69 cents All our 12 } cent Shaker Flannel cut down to 9 cents per yard. All our 8 cent do do do 6 do do Ladies' Ribbed Vests. Regular price 35 cents, cut price 25 cents. Ladies' all wool Underwear. Regular price \$1,00 cut price 75 cents. Childrens' Wool Mittens, 8 cents a pair. Apron Ginghams, regular price 10 cts, cut price 7 cts per yard. Saxony Yarn, all shades, 6 cts a skein and a thousand other bargains in

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Ladies and Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.

r. Meyers.

BOSTON STORE.

P. S. To all our Customers, with every \$10 purchase, you can have your Photo enlarged free.

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**∜CELEBRATED\*STALEY\* UNDERWEAR** 

at prices never heard of before.

No. 219. \$1.00 each piece.

No. 00 \$1,25 each piece. No. 226 \$2,50 each piece.

Please bear in mind that No. 219 and CO are all wool, extra heavy, and extra length. No. 226 is of the finest Australian Wool, put in any garment.

Please call and see this line of Underwear and you will be surprised.

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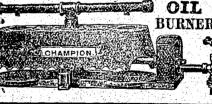
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Mortgage Foreclosure.

HEREAS default has been made in the co W ditton of a certain most page, bearing date the 16th day of May A. D. 1884, and executed by Francis E. Crego and Laura Crego, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan; to William Corning, of Rochester, Sew York, and recorded on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1884, at 11 o'clock in the foreucon, in liber A of morragges, on pages 414 and 415 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan. ganges on pages 44 and 445 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of \$576.09, and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of February.

A.D. 1895, a.19 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, county of Crawford, and state of Michigan librabeling the place where the Circuit Court for the power of sale in said mortgage contained and in provided, there will be sold undersome made and provided, there will be sold undersome made and provided, there will be sold undersome to sale in the court of the said mortgage, or a sufficient purition thereof, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorneys fee of Mchigan, described as follows, tow wit: The East half [Ex] of the Northwest Quarter [NW3] of Mchigan, described as follows, tow wit: The East half [Ex] of the Northwest Quarter [NW3] of Section twenty-two [29] in township twenty-five [28] North of Range four [4] West, containing to the government survey thereof.

Jacob Saginaw, Mich.

Of the galact of Wm. Corning, Cornell of the galact of Wm. Corning, Geocased.

Wheeler's Heart !

# Your Face



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PINCH TENSION. TENSION INDICATOR

**AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.** The most complete and useful devices ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built, Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment. Sews ALL Sewable Articles,

And will serve and please you up to the full ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unocco pied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.. CLEVELAND, O.

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1895. LOCAL ITEMS

New Flys at Clargets'.

Read Rosenthal's Holiday Greeting. Merry Christmas, and Happy New

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, wasin town

### Go and get bargains in Shoes at the store of S. H. & Co.

W. A. Masters caught a fine red

fox on his farm, last week.

See R. Meyer's advertisement in another column.

C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in town. Monday.

Dolls and Toys, at Fournier's Drug Hog will freeze a dog." Store.

John Funch, and wife, of South Branch were, in town Monday.

Ladies and Men's Handkerchiefs in endless variety, at Rosenthal's.

Henry Moon, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wights restaurant.

A. H. Wiener and wife have gone to Ingham County, for the holidays Buy your Underwear of Sal-

### ling, Hanson & Co. For Harness or quick repairs, go to

M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Fine line of Silk Mufflers' at Rosen-T. E. Douglass was in West Branch

one day last week.

Buy your wife a Mackintosh for a Christmas present, at Rosenthal's.

For California fruit, of all kinds. go to C. Wight's restaurant. Chester Leline and Frank Hutzel, of South Branch, were in town last

Full line of Ladies and Gentlemens

Mackintoshes, at Rosenthal's. Mr. and Mrs. S. Hempstead left for the south part of the State last Wed-

nesday, for an extended visit. If the Baby wants a High Chair, from \$1.00 up, go to Braden & Forkes. Elegant line of Neckwear, at Ro-

senthal's. W. B. Covert came home from price of admission. Alma College, Saturday morning, for

the Holiday vacation. Lounges and Couches from \$5.50 to \$16.00 at Braden & Forbes'.

### S. H. & Co. offer your choice of Boys Caps for only 50 cents.

O. Palmer offers a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap. Rockers from 75 cents to \$7.50 at Braden & Forbes'.

Messrs Martin and McArthur, of Cheboygan, were among the visiting "Hoo-Hoo's," last Friday.

Center Tables at all prices, from \$1:00 up. at Braden & Forbes.

H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was summoned to Bay City, last week, as a

witness in the Frazier divorce suit John, I sawa nice Rocker at Braden & Forbes to day, and it was only

Fred. F. Hoesli, treasurer of Blaine and will locate in Roscommon. township, was in town Friday, after

stoves, before buying elsewhere. A.

Kraus. Thomas Woodfield is down from St. Ignace, for a little time, assisting

in the office of Salling, Hanson & Co. Buy useful Holiday presents. A

nice dress for your wife, at Rosenthal's.

friends in Gravling. Go to Claggett's for pure Lard, Cot-

tolene and all kinds of Smoked Meats. Miss Wanless, music teacher, went

to Bay City, last Saturday, to pass Christmas with her parents.

Export Flour was awarded the first prize and a gold medal, at the Atlanta Exposition. Claggett sells it.

Mrs. Thos. Woodfield, of St. Ignace, attended the wedding of her niece, Miss Edith Woodfield, Monday

Charles Osterman started for New York City, Monday, for a visit with his brother.

For the best Sewing Machine in the World, go to Braden & Forbes. Cash

was in town Monday. He has applied on account of closing cut the for readmission to the Soldiers' Home. stock.

Clargett can show you the best line of Cannel Goods in the city; all new, this season.

plead guity, and was fined \$1.80.

Miss Bradshaw, teacher in the Frayling schools, left for her home at Jbley, Tuesday morning.

For guns, rifles and all kinds of to Albert Kraus.

D. Trotter went to Bay City, Monday, fo look after the interests of S., H. & Co., in that city.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Miss Ida Bailey, a former teacher of our school, is the guest of Mrs. O. Palmer, for the holidays.

### Great Bargains in Ladies Shoes, at S. H. & Co.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Manda ling Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

The Roscommon News quotes the old adage that a "Winter fog will freeze a dog," thusly, A Winter

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight where you will find a pice selection of Fresh Candles, Oranges, Bananas, Malaya Grajes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

J. K. Wright has been retained to defend the Nester township, Roscommon county forgers of township

Claggett can save you money on Dry Goods; just try him, and see the bargains he has to offer.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, has become a regular "Morgan Killer." or in other words has joined the Masons.

Claggett has 24 pair of Ladies \$2.0 Shoes that he will sell for \$1.60. Se cure a pair, Lefore they are all gone.

Misses Stark and Clark, closed their department of school, Thursday noon, and started for home on the P. M. Express.

What makes a more suitable Holi day present than one of those Saddle Seat polished finished Rockers at Braden and Forbes.

Messrs Kneeland and Bauman, o into the mystery of the "Black Cat," last Friday. For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread

and Confectionery, go to C. Wight's estaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The singing of the Misses Staley and Hanson, at the entertainment, Monday evening, was well worth the

### Creamery Butter, and Cream Cheese, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The W. R. C. realized about \$16,00 from their Handkerchief and Apron sale, and have forty-one handkerchiefs on hand.

MARRIED-On Sunday, the 22d, by Justice Woodburn, Miss Phoebe Bellmore and Mr. Michael Paquette, both of lieaver Creek.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

Closing out sale of Ladies and Misses Shoes at S. H. & Co's.

Don't miss it. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Di

Isidor Ochs, a former resident of Ball township, who moved to Vir- paid \$500,00, on April 30th, 1895. ginia in September, is back again,

A handsome, well upholstered combination Wardrobe and Couch, at the Get my prices on cook and heating Furniture Store of Braden & Forbes only \$16.00.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, natures crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Mrs. N. Hartwick picked a fair boquet of Phlox in her garden. last Sunday. It had been protected by Remaining in the Post Office at Graybrought it into bloom.

The officers of Gravling Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M., will be publicly installed at the M. E. Church, next above letters, will please say 'Adver-Friday evening. Rev. H. L. Cope will deliver the address. A general invitation is given to all to attend.

Charley, do you know what I would like for a Christmas present? No. Well, I will tell you, get me one of third term in the Presidency for U. taking of his statement by Justice

The reception given Mrs. H. L. Cope at the M. E. Church, last Saturday evening, was a very pleasant affair. The exercises consisted of music by the young people, and recitations by H. L. Cope.

S. H. & Co. offer \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Ladies Shoes for \$2.00. This reduction is made

Rev. H. L. Cope, Jr., filled the pulpit of the M. E. Church in a very acceptable manner, last Sunday evening. He is the son of his father, Stock is held very low in Otsego or in other words a chip from the County, Hiram Cornell, of that same block; but a good elecutionist county, stole a colt, was arrested, will be spoiled when he becomes a full fledged preacher.

the Pere Cheney correspondence of the Roscommon News:

C. W. West has purchased a feed ammunation and sporting goods, go mill, and invites all to bring their the 10th of each month, remaining

W. R. Love is around with his books looking after taxes. Caspar Streittmatter listens to the

prattle of another bounding boy. Wm. Wilson is in poor health from dropsical troubles.

H. 'C. Shafer has taken two loads of feed to the mill at Big Creek, this season. J. H. Burton and Chas. Richardson have formed a partnership to saw

wood. Use Pratt's Poultry Food for your chickens. For sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

Rev, Mosser left on Tuesday morning, for New York, to spend the hol-

Regular meeting of Marvin Reliet Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 28th.,) at the usual hour.

Miss Una Howell, of Caro, and Miss Margie McDougail, of Sarnia, teachers, left for home last Saturday morning to spend their vacation with rel atives and other friends.

The entertainment at the M. E church, was just as it should be; as the recitations and singing were ex cellent and those who failed to at tend, missed a rare treat.

Regular encampment of Marvin Republic, next Saturday evening, the 28th., at the usual hour.

Burt, you do'nt know what a beau tiful Couch I saw at Braden & Forbe's Furniture Store to day. It is full spring edge, upholstered in Velvet, and tufted, for only \$12.00. You know Christmas is one week from Wednesday.

Chris Hanson has remodeled bis building, up stairs, and now has a fine hall, seated with 250 chairs, and will be suitable for concerts and assemblages not requiring a large stage. Lewiston, were down for initiation It has a nice entrance and stairway leading to it and is superior to any other in Gravling.

> MARRIED-At the residence of the bride's parents in this village, Mon-day evening, the 23rd., Mes Edith and Mr. Archie McKay; Rev. A. H. Mosser, officiating.

The popularity of the contracting parties was evidenced by the large of Jackson; Messrs J. K. Wright, G. assemblage of friends and the many rare gifts. They took the night train South, for a brief tour, and on their return will soon be "At Home," in

## Statement of Taxes

collected by County Treasurer Wood burn, from the Retail Liquor Dealers of Crawford county, for the year end ing May 1, 1896:

Eugene McKay, Grayling, May 1st. 1895, \$500,00. John Olson, Grayling, May 1. \$500. John Rasmusson; Grayling, May 1.

500,00. Chris Larson, Grayling, May 1, '95, 500,00.

Chris Hanson, Grayling, May 1, '95. \$500.00. Barney Callahan, Frederic, one

year, paid \$500.00 on April 29th, 1895. Nels P. Olson, Gravling, one year, Wm. Fisher, Grayling, one year, Cutting, of Waters; J. E. Butler and naid \$500,00, on April 30th, 1895.

1895. L. Talman, Frederic, one year-

paid \$500,00, on May 2d, 1895. John Rasmusson, Grayling, eleven months, paid \$453,74, on June 1st,

List of Letters

spending this week visiting with old the snow, and the late warm rains ling for the week ending Dec. 21, '95. Raddison. Miss L. Havens. Herm. (2) Curl. M. John, Ivanson. Nels, Kingle. S. A.

Persons calling for any of the

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

The Republican Governor-elect of

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:

MOST PERFECT MADE. are Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia. Alumn or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

We clip the following items from W.B. FLYNN, Dentist. WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling or three days. Office with Dr. Tee ter.

## Hoo-Hoo Concatenation.

Last Friday as previously arranged the Detroit Hoo-Hoo organization took posession of a special F. &. P.M. car, provided for their trip with all necessary comforts for travel. They were joined by brethern at Saginaw and Bay City, where their car was attached to the regular Mackinaw Express, arriving at Grayling at 4.15, where they were greeted by the deafning whistles of all the mills in unison, and a cordial greeting at the depot by our local lumbermen. Lunch was at once served by Mr. Dettman, at the R. R. Eating House, and was uch, as would have done honor to All wool Dress Flannels, 50 in., Delmonico, or any other man. The early evening was spent in looking over the business portion of the Double Blankets village and visiting, until 8'oclok, when they repaired to the Grayling House to partake of a banquet, tendered by Messrs Salling, Hanson & Co., and which was by far the finest ever spread here. Elegant Menu cards were provided, and the menu in cluded oysters, game, meats and fruits in endless form, accompanied by long list of delicacies, not forgetting Muon's extra dry, etc. . The visitors cess, and decided that the Grayling Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the House was under the right manage ment, and that "Tony" was always on hand. After satisfying hunger, and while discussing the wines and cigars Mr. R. Hanson called the assembly to order, and made a happy speech, referring to the administration of our state and its wonderful prosperity, and its productivness of all the great natural staples, placing us in the front rank in the business world. He referred to existing complications in the south and east, and lauded the patriotic message of President Cleveland, upholding the Monroe doctrine, which received unstinted applause. A brief word of welcome was spoken by O. Palmer. and responded to by Vicegerent Snark, J. J. Martin, of Detroit.

Brief speeches followed by Messre Hunton, Bulter, Miles, and Smith of Detroit, Hayward, of Columbus, O. McGrinn, of Penn : White of Saginawa Hammond, of Bay City: and Jackson L. Alexander, Rev. H. L. Cope, J. Patterson and J. Staley, of Grayling; and the Hoo-Hoo line was formed under their banner and, keeping step to their music, marched to the Court House, where the curtain dropped upon our vision, but we are informed that the eyes of nineteen "Pur Blind Kittens" were opened so they can see the "Black Cat," which is the emblem of the order. Saturday forenoon was spent in visiting the mills and yards of Salling, Hanson & Co., and after dinner their car was attached to the south bound express, bearing them off with a parting salute of the screaming whistles, and the wish of many that they would

call again. The following is a list of "The Kittens" whose eyes were opened to the

Hco-Hoo mysteries: Thos. Woodfield, of St. Ignace: D. M. Kneeland and Henry Bauman, of Lewiston: Chas Wright and Frank H. Smith, of Detroit; Mr. White, of Joseph E. Burton, Grayling, one Saginaw; and R. Hanson, N. Michelyear, paid \$500,00, on May 1st, son, D. Trotter, Jas. Mulhall, Marius Hanson, T. W. Hanson; F. L. Mich-Henry J. Youngs, Grayling, one elson, C. H. Butler, L. T. Wright,

Grayling. A. Swede, named John Olesen, attempted suicide last Saturday, in the swamp east of the village, where he remained till Monday morning, when he made his way to Peters' camp on the Wainewright place, and was found by the men, sitting on some sleighs, presenting a horrible spectacle. His throat was cut squarely accross in front, severing the windpips and showed a gash about three inches in length, which gaped wide open, and with the clotted blood on his person, and his ghastly look, from its loss, was enough to frighten any one. A Kentucky was one of the 306 stal- surgeon and officers were called, and wart Republicans who voted for a after dressing the wound and the those Carpet Sweepers, at Braden & S. Grant in the Chicago Convention McElroy he was removed to the jail. He said through an interpreter, that Friday night, in the village, he learned that he was charged with crime, and that the officers were after him, and that he made the attempt on his life to avoid the penalty of the law, although he was innocent of crime. His recovery is doubtful.

Wood for Sale.

I have a large quantity of Hardwood for sale, at \$1,25 per cord, de-PHILLIP MOSHER. Dec. 12,tf

payers of Grayling Township, that I will be in my office, in the Exchange Bank, every Friday Evening, for the purpose of recieving taxes. JOHN STALEY.

Township Treasurer.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax-

# HOLIDAY GOODS!!

We want to greet you all at our Store, with Prices that will do you good and want you all to attend our

# SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE

### NOTE A FEW OF OUR MANY BARGAINS:

Corset Steels Dress Stays, per doz, Needles, 2 papers Good Crash, per yard Black Saxony Table Oil Cloth, per Yard Ice Wool Squares Kid Hair Crimpers, per packg. Curling Irons Rubber Hair Pins, per doz Wool Skirt Patterns Flannelett Skirt Patterns Fine and heavy Combs Apron Gingham, per yard Heavy Wool Flannel, per yard

7c/H av/ White Flannle, per yard 5c Dark Outing do 5c Chenille Curtains, per pair 4c Chenille Table Covers 6c Ladies Wool Hose, per pair 18c Child's Wool Hose, per pair 5c. Children's Wool Mitts 5c Hoys Double Mitts . 10c Heavy Double Shawls 35c Unbleached Cotton, per yard, 63c White Bed Spreads 21c Lace Curtains, worth 85c, for 59c Castile Soap, 3 cakes for 5c Crochet Cotton, all colors

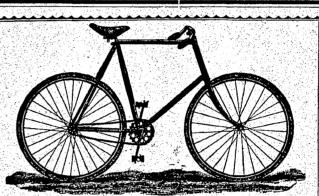
5c:Fancy Turkish Towels 5c Ladies white hemstitched Silk 63 Handkerchief **82** 635 99c Children's Fancy Hdf's, 2 for 5c 15c Ladies Fancy Handkerchiefs, 5c Infants Wool Hoods 25c 25c Crocket Silk, black, large spools 15c Infants Wool Jackets 35c 10c Men's White Hdi's, 4 for 250 15c Misses Kid Mitts 49c \$1 08 Men's Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs 42c 4c Boys Ties 5c 6%c Men's Wool Socks, heavy 25c 60c Men's Wool Sweaters 80c 5c Ladies Heavy Underwear 420 5c Colored Saxony Yarn, 5c Fancy Side Combs 10c Towels 20c Ice Wool, per Box 12] White Turkish Towels, per pair 15c

We have other bargains too numerous to mention. Be sure and see our elegant line of FOOTWEAR

DON'T FORGET TO GET TICKETS ON THE FURNITURE Yours for Low Prices.

all pronounced it an ungalified suc- JOE ROSKNYPEAL.

Grayling, Mich. One Price Clothing, Dry Goods & Shoe House.



## THE 1806 VICTOR

Is the finest sample of bicycle construction ever offered to the public. Get the best while you are buying and save continual expense for repairs. No paid racing teams needed to boom Victor Bicycles. The Victor Hollow Crank Axle reduces friction to a minimum.

## OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS. Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

# HOLIDAY GIFTS!

The largest and finest line of Holiday Goods, suitable for Xmas and New Year's presents, consisting of TOILET CASES and TRAYS. TRAVELLING CASES, MANICURE SETS.

> CUFF and COLLAR BOXES, SHAVING SETS. GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF

BOXES, NECK TIE BOXES, JEWEL BOXES, Photo and Autograph ALBUMS, Cel-Iuloid Novelties, GLASS MEDALLIONS, Booklets, Pictures, Books, Toys, Dolls, &c., &c., at

# FOURNIERS Drug Store

# year, paid \$500,00, on May 2d, 1895. G. L. Alexander, Nels Salling, of F. & P. M. R. MIGHIGAN CENTRAL

IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895. City Arrivo-6:05, \*7:22, 8:05, \*9:45, 11:20 \*12:25, 2:00, 3:25, 5:07, \*8:30, 8:00, \*10:12, Bay City—Depart—6:20 7:00, \*8:40, 10:15

11:30 a. m.;
10:00 p. m.;
10:10 p. m.;
10:1

. m. Millwaukee and Chicago—8:50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica Riceping cars to and from Detroit. Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St. Un

m. To Toledo—11;20 a. m.; 15;20, 19:00 p. m. From Toledo—17:22 a. m.; 5:07, 110;12 p. m. Chicago Express departs—7;00, 11;20 a. m.; 0;00 p. m. Chicago Express arrives—†7;22 a. m. †10;12

Trainsarrive at and depart from Forest. On depot, Detroit.
Parior cars on day trains.
Boats of the company run daily, weather per

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH. 1:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dailyexcept Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M. B:02 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:31 A. M. :35 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

1;50 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M. Detroit 9:45 P.M. 1:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:50 A. M., Detroit, 11:15 A. M. 2:35 P. M. Gravling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES. GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIRLD. Local Ticket Agt, Grayling,

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

### FOR THE-NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS.

An up-to-date REFUBLICAN NATIONAL NEWSPAPER. contains 8 columns of excellent reading matter, with the following special features;—
MARKET REPORT, the most complete published; LETTERS on economic subjects, by George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economies; SERMON
by a leading New York minister; STORY PAGE; WOMAN'S page; YOUTH'S
PAGE, to which Dan Beard con'ributes; G. A. R. NEWS; Funny Pictures;
and News from Washington and abroad, During the Fall Campaign the paperwill pay particular attention to NATIONAL POLITICAL NEWS.

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THE "CRAWFORD AVALANCHE", GRAYLING, MICH. Send your name and address to NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS, 38

C.A.SNOW&CO



## DEVLIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN. There are many just as good but none better Our terms are lower, though, send for Catalogue.

Mortgage Foreclosure. WHEREAS, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage bearing date the 14th day of October A. D. 1884, and executed by Georde P. Ween, and helicate would wife, of the property of the condition o

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be be for principle, interest and taxes at the date the for principle, interest and taxes at the date of this notice is the sum of, \$4.3.3, and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1836, at ten o clock, in the freedom, standard time, at the court hone in the county of Care to the status; at public anction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expense allowed by law, including an attorney a fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the county of Crawford, and state of Michigan, described as follows, to wit The South half of the North West quarter of Section thirty-two [32]. Township twenty-eight The South half of the North West quarter of Section thirty-two [32]. Township twenty-eight [28], north of Rance two [2] west, containing eighty [89] acres more or less.

Dated Saginaw, Mich., Nov. M. 1805,

JNO. A. McKaY, EDWARD CORNING, Saginaw, Mich.

ANNA CORNING.

Security.

Of the estate of Wm. Connovid-18w

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford in Chancery.

George B. Sanderson, Complainant, vs. Charles Towsley, Defendant.

In pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, at public anction, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in House, in the village of Grayling, in said county and state; on Saturday, the 28th day of December next. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain plece or parcel of land, situate in the county of Crawford, and state of Michigan, known and described as Lot twelve (12), of Block three (3), of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof. There will also be sold in the same manner, and at be sold in the same manner, and at the same time and place, all the bar-room and bar furniture, fixtures and personal property belonging to the firm of Sanderson & Towsley, consist-ing principally of tables, chairs, atove and pipe, pictures and their frames, lamps, shades, chandeliers, barglasses and tumblers, bottles, funnels, spoons,

Dated November 13th, 1895. WILLIAM WOODBURN,

FROM TAILOR'S BENCH TO PRES-IDENT'S CHAIR.

Not a Man Who Was Personally Pop plar - Gained Public Favor by His Championship of the Homestead Law -Taught to Write by His Wife.

Rose from Obscurity.
Whatever pertains to the life and character of men who have come up from the humble walks to places of nonor and distinction among their fellows possesses a charm bordering on the romantic. In a country like ours, where every man is a sovereign, where the position he may attain is not cir counscribed by the accident of thirth, and where the royal road to tame is open to all, the contestants for honor, wealth and fame are seldom equally



great struggle. When it transpires that one who has nothing to depend upor for success but native brawn and brain steps upon the arena and like "a plum ed knight," challenges the descendants of a long line of distinguished ances try who have been carefully trained try who have been carefully trained and educated, and whose patrimonial estates climinate from their problem of life the serious question of bread-win-ning; and when the challenger reaches the goal of ambition in advance of those who seemed to have the advan tage of fortuitous birth and surroundings, he at once becomes a hero. An

CAREER OF JOHNSON, most enduring kind of popularity. He saw in the homestead law that was being agitated a hobby that would carry him into public favor, and he made the most of it. If was a most fascinating word-picture that he drew before his assembled countrymen when he told them he was in favor of the distribution of the public domain into American citizen. Then he told them of a time when the humblest and poorest would have a home in the rich and fertile prairies of the West, where he could live surrounded by every comfort and convenience of his life, his pockets filled with gilttering gold shining through the silken meshes of his wellfilled purse. Thus the name of Andre Johnson became associated with the

brightest dreams of the humble poor. When the wave of public opinion placed him in the Senate of the United States, and when his Southern col lengues were breathing deflance to the Government in its capital, he stood firm and loyal, and this gave him the nom Ination for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. It will be remember ed that extracts from his speeches fur pished a large part of the political litcrature of the campaign of 1864. But history will carefully preserve the story of his struggle with poverty; how his wife taught him the rudiments of education after his marriage; how he lived in an humble way, earning his daily bread by working at the tailor's bench; how he became alderman of his adopted village, Greenville, Tenn.; and later and United States Senator; then appointed military governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln; and afterward lected Vice President, succeeding to the Presidency on the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1864. After his term of office had expired as President Mr. Johnson again entered the political field, and was defeated for Congressman-at-large by Horace Maynard in 1872. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator and died suddenly while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Stover; in Custer Coun-

ty, Tennessee, July 31, 1675. Mr. Johnson's family consisted of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now dead except Mrs. Judge Patterson, who now owns and ocupie the old Johnson house at Greenville, Tenn. The house is a very plain brick residence. The old tailor shop is there also, with the table, chairs and order book in which the future President the "measure" of his customers. The



HOUSE IN WHICH PRESIDENT JOHNSON DIED

drew Johnson's career from the tailor's old sign board bearing these words, "A bench to the Presidential chair is a notable case in point. His history of fords an interesting study to those who would imitate him in his assiduous attention to his duties in the hum-bler sphere of life, and in the sublime struggle in which he surmounted the obstacles that poverty had placed in his path, and reached at last a position which we all regard as the zenith of human greatness—the office of President of the United States. Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. His parents were very poor, and when he was but four years of age his father died of injuries re-ceived in saving another from drowning. At the age of ten Andrew was



apprenticed to a tailor. A natural craving to learn was fostered by hearing a gentleman read from the "Amer The boy was taught the alphabet by fellow workmen, borrowed a book and learned to read. At Greenville, Tenn., while working as a journeyman he married Eliza McCarlle, a woman of refinement, who taught him to write, and read to him while he was at work during the day. It was not until he had been in Congress that could write with ease

The writer has often seen "The Great Commoner," and heard him from the rostrum in joint debate with distinguished Whig orators before the war. In 1861, soon after his great speech was made in the United States S I heard him arraign the leaders of the rebellion before an audience of several thousand East Tennesseans. While not polished orator, he was logical and earnest, and impressed me as a man of great intellectual strength and personal courage. He was a man of fine physical proportions, and always appeare grave and dignified. He did not affect the suavity of manner, or attempt the role of "hall fellow, well met," so common among popular politicians. His method of reaching the popular mind was deeper than this. In seeking a solution of the question of his marvelous popularity and success, one cannot attribute it to that mysterious personal magnetism which characterized many public men, notably Clay and Blaine Johnson was not personally popular. He did not possess the faculty of arousing great enthusiasm in his followers. He was a student of human nature as cell as of the current political history of his country, and sought to put him self before the people as the representative of popular principles rather than as a personally popular leader. His in-

Johnson, Tailor," has recently been taken from over the door and placed in side the shop for better security. His grave, marked by a plain marble shaft, is on an eminence a short distance west of Greenville, and can be seen from th car windows as you pass on the South-ern Railroad.—S. W. Scott.

## A ROCKING ROCK.

It Weighs About Fifteen Tons and Moves Upon Blight Pressure

When the glacial period was at its height, man knows not how long ago and a glacier thousands of feet thick was over the St. Lawrence valley enormous streams of ice flowed off from this fountain head in the Laurentian hills, pushing out as far south as Long Island, and once covered all New England with its mantle. It bore along enveloped in its ice folds, rocks, sands and all sorts of eroded material, and when another change of climate came and the glacier dissolved, it dropped its burden, and some of it in strange nd picturesque positions. One of the most remarkable memer

tos of the glacier is in the town of Farmington, N. H. It is a wonderful, poised rock. To the few residents of the town who have visited its somewhat remote situation it is known a the "Tilting Rock." It is somewhat oval in shape, weighing perhaps fifteen ons. The most singular thing about it is that it rests upon another rock, a great angular block of granite, as large s a small house. The upper rock is so perfectly balanced upon the other that ne may rock it to and fro as easily as a mother's foot a cradic. So great does its momentum become by the simple pressure of the hand and weight of the oody, that it seems as if it must lose ts balance and go crashing into the



THE TILTING ROCK.

surrounding woods. So finely adjusted is its poise that a person may stand on its summit, and by repeated awayings in a manner that seems really danger

"You seem sad, my red-skinned brother," said, the missionary. "Red-skinned brother's heart heap bad," said the noble son of the prairle. "White Injun hear college yell, he know Injun can't war-whoop for sour apples. Waugh!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I have always given our first moth Caugwater. "She didn't hyphenate her name when she married Adam."—Chituition pointed out the former as the cago Tribune,

### THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

the Fifty-fourth Congress and Candidate for the Re-Micciod Speaker of



UTAH'S STAR'LL BE THERE.

Lic Maiden State Will Find a Symbol on Old Glory Next Fourth of July. Another star added to the flag of the ention! With alacrity the maiden State steps into line and answers to the call of number 45. The change in the national flag made necessary by the addition of Utah will not be acomplished until July 4 next year. After that date every Government flag will have forty-five spangles on its blue field. Already it has been determined just where in the field the new star is to be placed. There are six parallel rows of stars in the regulation flag, and Utah will take her position at the right-hand end of the fourth row.

As has been said, Utah will occupy

he space at the right-hand end of the ourth line from the top. Room is not seeded for many more, inasmuch as the only territories remaining availa-ble for future States are New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona. In this ac ount, however, no thought is taken of he great reservation known as Indian erritory, from which the slice named Oklahoma was cut out, nor of Uncle Sam's vast Arctic province of Alaska Without a doubt there will be a further change in the arrangement of stars

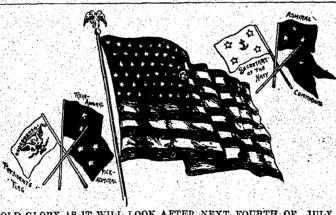
A new star is always added to the flag on the 4th day of July following the date of the State's admission. The act of Congress admitting Utah provides that the President shall issue a procla-mation on the subject. It is by no means necessary, however, that the chief executive shall proclaim the birth of a new State in order that the latter nov be recognized as such in law. Con-

vertised for bids to furnish an entire outfit of flass on the new patterns fo the army. They will cost quite a big sum of money. For instance, a regimental fiag of silk cannot be bought for less than \$160. This is much more expensive than the regulation Stars and Stripes, for the national ensign in silk comes at about \$50 for the large size required. The flags used in the army are of silk and of bunting; the former are employed in parades and in battle-there is nothing too good for real fighting-while the bunting flags are for drills.

## A Blooded-Red Lake

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has a queer habit of turning red about two or three times every ten years. It is a pretty lake, like most of the sheets of water in that picturesque country, and its peculiar freak is attributed to a dis-position to celebrate the slaughter of Burgundians under Charles the Bold on June 21, 1476. But the French say that it blushes for the conduct of the Swiss, who in that battle gave the Burgundians no quarter. This year it was redder than ever, and had a sinister appearance when the setting sun illumin ated its waves.

This phenomenon, of course, has its legend. The old fishermen of the lake, who catch enormous fish called silures that weigh between twenty-five and forty kilograms, say when they see the waters of the lake reddening that it is the blood of the Burgundians. As a matter of fact, some of the bodies of the Burgundians killed in the battle were thrown into the lake, while others were tossed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection



OLD GLORY AS IT WILL LOOK AFTER NEXT FOURTH OF JULY. (Showing the exact position the star of Utah will occupy.)

without reference to the President at angered the Burgundians soldiers all. Wyoming and Idaho were admitted without proclamation from the On the other hand, President Harrison issued proclamations with regard to the admission of the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington in Vorember 1889

rather an odd fact, by the way. that Oklahoma has not yet earne ognition in school books generally as a territory of the United States

Anybody is at liberty to make United States flugs. Thus it comes about that all sorts of patterns of the national ensign are on the market and in use. But, if any one desires to have the colors as they ought to be reference must be made to the standard adonted by the army and navy. This standard, ed from time to time by the addition of resh stars, is preserved and will continue to be kept by the Secretaries of War and the Navy. In the War Department at Washington, close by Secretary Lamont's office, is displayed in a glass case the true regulation flag of this country. To exhibit it better it is illuminated by a brilliant electric light. This is the original; all others must be imitations or else they are not correct.

In the military and paval service of the United States many patterns of minor flags are employed. For example, in the army there are very pretty "standards," so-called, and "guidons" for artillery and cavalry. The navy has ever so many sorts of flags, some of them being especially designated for the use of blue tackets on shore, when they are serving as troops for the time being. Just at present a complete change is being made in the flags of the army. New designs for them are be ing executed and some of these have not been finished yet. The patterns are being prepared by draughtsmen in the War Department, under the supervison of Secretary Lamont. One novelty is that in future each cavalry regiment will have one national flag. Hitherto that arm of the service, strangely

enough, has not possessed an edition of

The War Department has already ad-

the victorious armies of the republic in 1798 so much that they destroyed compatriots who fell heroically in that battle, and Henri Martin very justly reproached them for that piece of van dalism.

It would hardly do to attribute the reddening of the waters of the lake to the blood of the soldlers of Charles the Bold. The coloring is due simply to the presence in large quantities aquatic plants called by naturalists oscillatoria rubescens. thing about it is that Lake Morat is the only lake in which this curious growth is developed, and this peculiarity ginning to interest scientific men.-New York Sun.

## The Firm Survived

I heard a clerk once in a large drap-er's shop, who was smart and quick and a splendid manager, but he swelled head, and put on consequential airs. Once he took occasion to say to his associates that the concern couldn't get along successfully without him.

So the old gentleman who was senior partner called him into the office one day and said:

"Mr. Jenks, you have been very efficient, and we appreciate your services but I hear that you have repeatedly asserted that if you were to die the business couldn't possibly survive it, and this has worried me considerably for you, like all men, are liable to di very unexpectedly, and so we have concluded to experiment while we are all in health and see if the concern will survive. So you will please consider yourself dead for one year, and dray no salary for that time, and we will try it."-Tid-Bits.

Suffocation Above Seven Miles. It is impossible for a human being t breathe at a height greater than seven miles above the earth

This is the season of the year when every bed room becomes a sort of a cold storage room.

KEPT ALIVE BY OXYGEN, naire Reichling Paid \$2,100 for

His Last Week on Earth Three hundred dollars a day for breath was what Francis Reichling, the millionaire mine owner, paid for the

last seven days he lived. It was by the administration of oxygen gas that Mr. Reichling was given a brief lease of life, and while this treat-ment is not absolutely new in theory, no effort to test it in practice to such an extent has heretofore been made.

Through the grounds of Mr. Reich-ling's beautiful home at Piedmont runs a little mountain stream. While at work in its vicinity the millionaire contratced malaria. Congestion of the brain and pneumonia followed, and in their wake came valvular disease of the heart Half of the sick man's lungs became closed, and it was apparent that death must soon follow from the lack of

The dying man begged his physician to at least keep him alive until his son, traveling in Mexico, could reach him. There was but one hope—that of giving the patient a supply of artificial air by means of oxygen. This plan was at once adopted. The doctor procured a tank containing 100 gallons of oxygen. At tached to this was a rubber tube with a mouthplece. There were two stop ocks one at the mouth of the tube the other at the point where the tube foined the tank.

Whenever it became evident that Mr Reichling was suffering from a want of breath he was required to inhale gas from the tank. The oxygen produced the same effect upon the blood and body as that resulting from ordinary breath ing, and immediate relief followed the inhalation. The entire contents of the tank was consumed by the patient the first night—Saturday. On Sunday he absorbed 500 gallons, and the effect was visible on Monday in the mani-fest improvement of his condition. On that day the patient inhaled 800 gallons of oxygen. It was evident that the treatment was

greatly reducing the pneumonia and re-lieving the heart trouble. On Tuesday the amount of oxygen absorbed was reduced to 600 gallons. On Wednesday 400 gallons were inhaled and or Thursday only 300 gallons were admin istered. The following day the allow ance was 200 gallons. On Friday night, however, there came a great change for the worse. Paralysis, followed by apo plexy, was added to the other ills from which the nationt suffered. Three hundred gallons of oxygen was inhaled on Saturday, but proved of no avail. The pueumonia and valvular heart trouble had been conquered by the administration of the oxygen, but Mr. Reichling's enfeebled system was unable to with stand the complications, and death brought freedom from pain on Satur day night.

The wish of the patient's heart had been gratified, however, as the son for whose presence he longed arrived the before his death. Mr. Reich ling was conscious and recognized the young man, although unable to speak

While tank oxygen is frequently used o restore vitality, medical records show that it is expensive to keep death at a distance by a fee of \$300 a day.—Sar Francisco Examiner.

## THE HEALDSBURG GIANT.

Young Church Is Over Seven Feet in Height and Still Growing.

California lays claim to a number of unusually tall people within her bor-ders. The subject of this picture is only It years of age, but is over seven feet in height, and still growing. At the rate he is now shooting up into the air it looks as if the ancient giant will look like a mere boy in comparison.

His name is John Wiley Church and his exact height is just seven feet and quarter of an inch. Though John has already gained fame as a giant in Hali Moon Bay, his native town, and more recently in Healdsburg, his present resilence, none of the other members of his have ever attracted any attention to their stature, for the reason that none of them are bigger than ordinary individuals. His brother is not above the average heights so John cannot he is half ashamed of the honor, and has allowed himself to become round shouldered in an effort to appear as small as the rest of the family. It is not until his dignity asserts itself and he straightens out that one realized how diminutive they are beside him. The man standing under his arm was proud f his six feet of stature until h John. He is not very stout, but then that may be accounted for by the fact



that he works hard every day, peddling fruit around the interior towns. His wonderful height never fails to attract attention and John has never had to

Without a Hod. There is no hod-carrying in Japan.

complain of his sales.

The natives have a method of trans porting mortar which makes it seem more like play than work-to an on looker. Three men were repairing the roof of a one-story building the other day by resetting the heavy black tiles in mortar. The mortar was mixe a pile in the street. One man made this up into balls of about six pounds weight, which he tossed up to a man who stood on a ladder midway between the troof and the ground. This man Agithy caught the ball, and tossed it up to the man who stood on the roof. This was playing ball to good purpose.

THE COCOANUT PALM.

Its Manner of Growth and Its Relent

Those who have never seen a long straggling grove of coconnut trees, by the seashore, with their feet buried in the gleaming sands and their heads sky, can form but little idea of the pic turesqueness of these interesting palms.

Though facetiously described by Mark Twain as "gigantic feather-dus ters, struck by lightning," they are, nevertheless, princes of the vegetable world and sometimes attain the heigh of 120 feet, with stems two feet in diameter. Many of the tallest specimens nowever, are blown by the such abrupt angles that their altitude



COCOANUT GROVE BY THE SEA.

is materially diminished. The trunks being formed by the annual falling of the leaves, it is possible to tell the age of the tree by counting the circular cars on the bark. Though also flour shing in the interior localities on cora islands, they are especially vigorous when within reach of the salt spray of the ocean; and the nuts, falling upon the restless waves, are carried to dis ant shores to vegetate.

The arch enemy of these palms on the shores of most of the cocoanut islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans is what is known as the "robber crab," a singular crustacean which sometimes reaches the length of nearly four feet wenty-three inches from the point of the front claw to the end of the abdomen. The grip of their powerfu ninchers is said to be sufficient to break he arm of a strong man; and it has been asserted that these flerce creatures occasionally carry off and devour very young, helpless children, though one finds it difficult to credit the state

There are practically no bonds to



THE COCOANUT CRAB.

their depredations, as they are carried on mainly in the nighttime and with greatest regularity, while their num per are often so great as to discourage any attempts at extermination. If sur prised while sleeping, however, in the daytime, in holes or hollow stumps, they are captured without danger, if the formidable claws are deftly seized

n a bunch. Scaling the long, slim tree trunks till they reach the branches, they sever the largest and choicest nuts from their stems by tearing a way the strong fibers until the prize falls to the ground Then, swiftly descending, the lings its unwieldy booty to its neighporing den, and proceeds patiently, bit by bit, to remove the tough outer husk This accomplished after several days work, one of the pinchers is inserted n an "eye" of the inner shell, and the nut either pounded upon a rock to crack it, or broken up into small pieces with the claws. Now comes the feast which lasts about a week, when a sec ond cocoanut is added to the menu.

A well-known professor at one of our iniversities was often annoyed by two Italians playing a street organ before his house. Giving his servant some money, he told her that whenever she heard an organ, she was to go out and pay the owners to take it away. This was a failure. The men, instead of

One day the sound of the organ disturbed the professor while working at a certain lecture. This so annoyed him hat he rushed out and ordered the men away, telling them that if they came igain he would hand them over to the olice. They refused to go unless he gave them more money. Enraged at heir impertinence, he raced down the street in search of a policeman.

Just as he turned the corner of the street he met a sergeant marching nine constables to their beats. out speaking, he turned and walked alongside the procession. When they turned the corner, the Italians saw the professor with the policemen. It was They were both seized with the sudden desire to see how quickly they could get the organ out of the street. The cure was lasting, for the professor declares that no one has since been bold enough to play an orwan before his house, -Tit-Rits

A Missionary Ship.

About a year ago a party of Seventh Day Adventists chartered the brigan-tine Pitcairn and started out with her from San Francisco on a missionar expedition in the South seas. of the vessel has just been received from Nukualofa, Aonga. The party had visited Tahita, Rarotonga, Rurutu, Pitcairn and many other islands, stopping ong enough at each one to distribute tracts and pamphlets and Bibles and to do missionary work in various ways. The vessel took to Pitcairn a number of the islanders who had been visiting but he San Francisco.

Ending the Line. A man who sits around and boasts of his ancestors makes a pretty poor incestor himself.—Atchison Glob

Every man who puts himself in the way of punishment, forgets how bad it burt the last time.



She put her little hand in mine Some might have thought her bold-And yet there was no romance, for She's hardly two years old. Louisville Journal.

Hoax—"Does your dentist take pains with is work?" Joax—"No; he gives them,"—Philadelphia Record.

Alice (the friend)-"I don't see how anyone can help loving Bhosche." Gertrude (the rival)—"The Land, help it herself."—Life.
Fudy—"There goes Grabwell. He's

what I call a self-made man." Duddy "Yes; people who know him intimate-ly say he is all self."—Boston Transcript. He-"What leads you to call Mrs. Smilax eccentric?" She—"She was tell-

ing a story the other night and began it: 'When I was a girl.' "-Philadelphia Record. Attorney for the defense-"Now, what time was it when you were held up?" Complainant—"I don't know; a.k

your client-he took my watch."--Chiago Tribune "Where are you going, my pretty maid?

"To my Christmas shopping, pa," she said.
Pa drew a check and wiped his eye,
And thought of the coming buy and buy.

New York Herald.

The heiress—"I'm afraid papa will never consent." The impecunious—"Is your father down on me?" The heiress

"No; he says he's up to you."—Boston Courier. "Her father won over \$2,000 from the baron last month at cards." "And then the baron asked him for her hand?"

"Yes. He wanted to get his money back."—Life. She-"She's just about your age, isn't she?" He—"No, I'm much the older." She—"What makes you think so?". He-"We were born in the same nonth of the same year."-Chicago

Record. Weary Watkins-"My folks always told me I was cut out fer a gentleman." Hungry Higgins—"Mebbe you was, pardner, but of you was you sure be-long in the misfit department."-In-

dianapolis Journal. Mrs. Snaggs-I was out after tips this afternoon. Mr. Snaggs (who has had expensive experiences with tips)—Not tips on stocks, surely? Mrs. Snaggs-No; ostrich tips.—Pittsburg Chronicle-

A rose by any other name would smell

as sweet.
As truly would, I ween, a dozen such;
But just to make the sentiment complete.
A rose by any other name would comas much

Philadelphia Record. "You walk as if your shoes were too ight, old man." "Oh, no. They're very "Oh, that may be." large.' then what--" "I wasn't referring to their size. I merely said they were tight."—Chicago Post.

Mr. Dunn-I called to see about a litfle bill I left here about a month ago. Mr. Short-Oh, it's all right; you needn't be alarmed. I've laid it away where it won't be disturbed. No need for you to call again.—Boston Transcript.

"I believe," said the young man, "in giving the devil his due." "Um—yes," replied his father, who was looking over the stubs of his check-book. "Still, I don't quite see the propriety of your paying him at my expense."—Washington Star.

Jinks-I am always embarrassed when I want to say the word v-a-s-e. I don't know whether to say vaze, vace, vahz, or vawse. Blaks-You might take a hint from our bired girl. She simply speaks of all ornaments as "them there."—Truth.

runnin' fer? Did she set the dog on ye? Perry Patetic—Naw. But she set me out a whole half chicken, bread, butter'n jelly an' a pack o' cigarettes. I bet she wants to marry me!-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cripple—Please help a poor man, sir; I lost my leg on the field. Wigwag— Why, you're too young to have be the war. Cripple (indignantly)-Who's talking about war? I wish you to un-derstand, sir, that I am an ex-foot-ball player.-Philadelphia Record.

"Come, sirrah," said the Sultan; "make New promises for me, and plainly mark them 'fragile,' And ship them C. O. D." —Washington Star.

A little Boston girl who had recently learned to repeat the Lord's prayer was asked by her mother if she knew the meaning of "Forgive us our trespasses." "Why, yes," she replied: "it means ex-

for going on the grass."-Boston Gazette. At a kindergarten in Mount Vernon during the Thanksgiving exercises, the question was asked: "What was the name of the vessel which brought the pligrims to this country?" One little boy, 4 years old, promptly raised his hand and replied: "I know! It was the Detender!"—New York Tribune.

"Bliggins is a fine fellow," remarked the promiscuous eulogizer. "I believe be would share his last dollar with a friend." "Well," replied the chronic debtor, "maybe he would. I guess I have never been so fortunate as to run across him when he was down to his last dollar."-Washington Star.

A Religious Dog. s a dog in New London, Conn.

There is a dog in New London, Conn., which is an unusually intelligent animai, in spiritual things, anyway. Some nights since the mistress of the house attempted to send him from the room, who never before failed to obey refused to move. The family then had their usual evening prayers, after which Master Nero arose and left the room with no urging. After that he was urged to leave before prayers a number of times, and he always refused. After prayers he is ready to go.

"Sermons in stones," must be of a hard-shell variety.

Sarsaparilla

The One true Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's



### KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas-

It a excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acrs on the Kidners.

met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package also the name Syrup of Figs. package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

feet digestion, complete absorption and health tul regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Neryous Diseases, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS. INDIGESTION. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA

---AND---

All Disorders of the Liver. Full printed directions in each box; 26 eants a box. Sold by all druggists.



Stella M. Godfrey, writing from Hoffman, N. C., under date of June 12, 1895, says: "My sister has used your medicines. She was a sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion for several years, and after having your Tabules recommended and given them a trial, she speaks in the highest terms of them, and says that they cannot be excelled in keeping the system well regulated. Godfrey, Postoffice Hoffman, N. C."

Ripans Tabuics are sold by druggists or by mail it the price (50 cmis a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemi-cal Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. Sample vist, 10 cents.



Tevrapaper

ENSION JOHN W. MORETS, Successfully Prosecutes Claims ate Principal Examiner U.S. Penicion Bursau, ra in lat wer. If adjudicating claims, activisines

GODER'S PASTILLES Processor ASTHMA.

ORE EYES DE ISAACTHOMPSONS EYE WATER PISO'S CUIRE FOR DISES WHERE ALL SISE FAILS.

Base Cough Byrnp. Testes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggista.

CONSUMPTION

been awarded a testimonial by the Roy-al Humane Society. She is only 16 years of age, but while she was bathing on the coast of the Isle of Man last summer she saved a life under particularly difficult circumstances. She saw another young girl, Ellen Powell, out of

her depth, and sinking. Miss Gelling was at this moment burdened with a child she was teaching to swim. She could not desert her little pupil, and so

# she swam, carrying her on her back, to the drowning girl's assistance, and managed by great efforts to get them

Saved a Girl grom Drowning

Miss Katherine S. Gelling has just

The Mirror The mirror ranks far higher in Japan than our notions of a looking-glass would allow us to imagine, and takes the place of the cross in Catholic countries. The "two great divine palaces at Ise, containing the yata no kagami he first made mirror, have, in the eyes of the Japanese, the same importance as has the Holy Senulchre for the Greeks and Armenians, and Mecca for he Mohammedans.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for my case of Catarra that cannot be cured by any case of Catarth that causes.
Hall' Catarth Curc.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Chency
for the last 15 years, and believe altar perfectly
honorable in all business transactions and finan
cally able to carry out any obligation made by

Molabour ally able to carry out any congests, Toledo, O. Frant & Truan, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Frant & Truan, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Druggists, Toledo, O. Carrolly, acting taken internally, acting the carry of the carrolly acting the carry of the VALDING, KINNAN & MARYAN, Drugglas, Jodeco, O. Halls Catarro Ouro is taken internally, acting lirectly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Drugglass. Testimonials free.

Principal Occupation. Small Boy-I don't wonder that wom

n's heads so often ache. Little Girl-Why? Small Boy-Every time they see an of their children they've got to think up some reason for not letting them do what they want to.—Good News.

It Caused Him to Faint.

Playwright—Is her acting natural? Manager (enthusiastically)—Natural Why, when she appeared as the dying who has her life insured for £2,000, and who was in the audience, actually fainted.-New York World.

How to Make Money. Mn. EDITOR:—Tell others of my success. Fitteen years farming and hustling discouraged me,
My cousin made \$3,000 tast year plating tableware, jewelry, etc. I ordered an outfit from Gray
& Co. Plating Works, Dept. 18, Columbus, O. It
was complete, all materials; formulas, trade socreis and instructions; they teach agents free.
Goods easy plated, nice as new, guaranteed ten
years. Made \$32 first week, \$47 second, \$208
lirst month; get all work I can do: brother made
\$75 selling outfits. Write firm for sample.

B. F. SHAW.

Spaceryt-Suppose there will be any

wspapers in heaven? Editor-If there are, they will be run by amateurs.-Life.

Singers and Artists Generally are users of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Hoarseness and Throat Troubles. They

The sale of set diamonds during the last three mouths in London is said to have been enormous.

Baby's First Visit.

Folk lore has handed down some cu rious manners and customs of our anestors. The following, relating to that exacting personage, the baby, may not prove uninteresting: On a nurse taking out a baby for the first time to show i to different friends, the one upon whom the first call is made should give it a little flour and a little salt, each wrapped in paper; an egg, and a sixpence, o iny other coin, so that the child, in its future career, may never want money, or food, or its necessary sensoning.

NO SECRET IN THIS WOMAN'S CASE.

Mrs. Campbell Wishes Her Letter Pub-lished so that the Truth May Be

Of the thousands of letters received from women all over the world by Mrs.

Pinkham. not one is given to the public unless by the wish of the writer. Thus ab-solute confidence is established be tween Mrs. Pinkham freely soter from any wo-man, rich

or poor, who is in ill health or ailing.

who is in ill health or ailing.

In the case of Mary E. Campbell, of Albion, Noble Co., Ind., her suffering was so severe, her relief so suddenly realized, and her gratitude so great, that she wishes the circumstances published, in the hope that others may be benefited thereby. She says:—

"My physician told me I had dropsy and failing of the womb. My stomach and bowels were so bloated I could not get a full breath. My face and hands were bloated badly. I had that dreadful hearing-down pain, backache, palpitation of the heart, and nervousness.

"One of my physicians told me I had something growing in my stomach; and the medicine that I took gave me relief only for a short time. I thought I must die. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it worked like a charm. After taking the first bottle I could walk across the street, now I am well. I advise all my friends to take it."—Many E. Camperll, Ablon, Noble Co. -MARY E. CAMPBELL, Albion, Noble Co.

# the doctors

approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom?

For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who do not get from their food the nourishment they should. Poor blood is starved blood. You eat and are nourished. Consumption and scrofula never come when the blood gets its proper food. And nothing is better for starved blood than con-LIVER OIL.

# Scott's Emulsion

is COD LIVER OIL with the taste taken out. It is for all who feel weak, have lost appetite or are losing flesh. No one else breaks up cod-liver oil as it is broken up in Scott's Em If you need it, get it. No substitute will do.

TWO SIZES, 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York. THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

Message in Support of the Monroe Doctrine.

## MAY MEAN RED WAR

All Foreign Nations Must Keep Out of Americas

Salisbury's Refusal to Submit the Dispute to Arbitration Leads to Strong Words-President Cleveland Tells Congress This Nation Should Use Force If Necessary-Proposes to Bend a Commission to Fix a Line Which John Bull Will Cross at His

The message of President Cleveland to Congress transmitting the correspondence between Secretary Olice and Lord Sal-labury relative to the Venezuela boundary dispute created a real sensation in Wash dispute created a real sensation in Washington. Although the nature of Secretary Olney's vigorous communication and of Lord Salisbury's answers had been already accurately foretold in the Associated Frees dispatches from Washington and Loudon there was still a great popular craving to learn just how the President would deal with Lord Salisbury's refusal to submit the matter to arbitration, and the message measistened to with intense interest in Congress and to with intense interest in Congress and was read with spillty on the streets. Nowhere was there a vice lifted in dissent from the doctrine of fittilly laid down by the President, but on the contrary there was an outburkt of patriotic feeling that must have been highly gratifying to the Chief Executive. In the dignified United States Senate, a body that narely exhibits emption on any coession there exhibits emption on any coession there. United States Senate, a body that marely exhibits emotion on any occasion, there was witnessed the unparalleled spectacle of handclapping and applause, which was the spontaneous expression of the approval of almost every Senator without regard to party. On the streets the mesregard to party. On the streets the mes-sage was discussed, and veterans of the late war talked exultantly of what they were prepared again to undertake at the call of their country. In the great full of the Pension Building the employes gathered and sung with gusto "The Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country, Tis of Thee."

Great Britain declines to consent that

the British reply. This Government pres-posed to the Government of Great Brit-aln a resort to arbitration as the proper siesan of settling the question, to the end that a vexations boundary dispute be-tween the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and rela

termined and our exact sinuling and remain in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British Government. ment, upon grounds which under the cit cumstances seem to me to be far from sutisfactory.

The course to be pursued by this Gov-

ernment in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissinever thus far been regarded as admissi-ble by Yenezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States. As-suming, however, that the attitude of Yenezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine make it now incument upon the United
States to take measures to determine
with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and
British Guiana. I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be ap-pointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report

mon the matter with the least possible delay.

Must Fight If Recessary.

When such report is indice and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a sunine submission to wrong and in can invite which equals that which fol lows a supine submission to wrong and in-justice, and the consequent loss of na-tional self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

London Editors Excited. London editors are literally frothing at he mouth. The message of President

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS STILL IN FORCE.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND." Just read that again, and remember that we stand by every word of it."

same time Great Britain denies the validity of the Monroe doctrine. The United States now must take two steps, if need be; one forthwith. President Cleveland asks Congress to make an appropriation for a judicial commission to investigate for a judicial commission to investigate on behalf of this country the merits of the contention concerning frontier between British Guiana and Venezuela. If that commission shall find that Great Britain is right in her claims the decision to stand and be upheld by us; if the commission of the United States, shall find that Great Britain's claims are unfounded any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce such claims by arms to be re-sisted with arms by the United States. This is the essence of President Cleveland's message.

After reviewing the early details of the After reviewing the early details of the controversy and referring to Salisbury's disinclination to admit the force of the Monroe doctrine and resort to arbitration, the President says:

Without attempting extended arguments in reply to these positions it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine

of vital concern to our people and their

government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be which Freshent Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an ad-vance of frontier or otherwise.

Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, re-lation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many grounds to

lation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of International law, but since, in international councils, every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as surely as if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a surfor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid. to be right and valid.

Mouroe Doctrine In Just. The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of internationa

law which are basel pon the theory that every nation shall have its rights pro-tected and its just claims enforced. Of course this Government is challed, confident that under the sauction of slight doctrine we have clear rights and un-doubted claims. Nor is this ignored in

question has had on them the exciting effect which a red flag would have on an enraged bull. Quarts of ink have been wasted on violent diatribes ngainst the Monroe doctrine and the American contention touching the rights of Venezuela, and not a glint of justice or equity can be discerned in the attitude assumed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney. A Bicycle and a Dog.

Going up the avenue on a cable car last night I heard two or three exclamations of wonder and surprise on the rear platform and went out to see what it was all about. "You can train 'em to do anything

can't you, sonny?'s inquired the con of a boy who was riding a bi cycle at the side of the track.

"Yes, indeedy," was the cheery re-ponse. "See, I can't even shake him sponse. "See, I can't even smale off." Here he violently shook his

I looked closer and saw that a black not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquill maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become observed the street of the bloom of the street and the constitutions and the tranquill maintenance of our national life and cannot become observed the street and the constitutions are street or the passenger off at 19th street and the conductor, when the youngster and his ne our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the
balance of power is justly a cause for
jealous anxiety among the governments
of the old world, and a subject for our
absolute non-interference, none the less
is an observance of the Monroe doctrine
of ritch cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the
ductor, when the youngster and his per
went skimming off in the darkness, tolt
messenger and "could do anything with
a dawy but make him tawk."—Washington Star. ductor, when the youngster and his per went skimming off in the darkness, told ington Star.

Sparks from the Wires The gas regulator at the Quick City, Ind., bottle works exploded and M. John son, the night watchman, in trying to turn off the gas was perhaps fatally burned about the head and face.

It is stated in the lobbies of the Reich-stag that Baron von Koeller ordered the dissolution of the socialist clubs, which act is supposed to be the cause of his dismissal, without consulting Chancellor Hohenlohe or his colleagues.

David Moyer's gristmill, near Bethlehem, Pa, was robbed of over \$800 worth of property. They bound and gagged Thomas Lynn, the watchman, and threw him into a bran bin. Then they blew open the safe with dynamite. The three-day tests of the pneumation

guns recently erected at the Presidio (Cal.) reservation were concluded. The board of military examiners expressed their satisfaction with the tests, which exceeded the requirements in every in-

Capt. William J. Emright, of the Brit-ish steamship Erona, was presented with an aluminum binocular glass, the gift of President Cleveland, in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner E. H. Cornell last March.

Pronunciation.

They had been discussing the pronunciation of "oleomargarine" and finally agreed to leave it to the waiter, but he hedged.

"Sure," said he, "I have to pronounce t 'butter,' or lose my job."-London Tit-Bits.

A Paradox.

Mistress—Biddy, if the modiste's col-lector calls tell him I am out Biddy—But you will be in, madam.

Mistress—I know I will if you tell him that—I'll be in the amount of his bill.-New York World.

CAUSED BY VACCINATION

From the Journal, Detroit, Mich. Every one in the vicinity of Meldrum avenue and Champlain street, Detroit, knows Mrs. McDonald, and many a neighbor has reason to feel grateful to her for the kind and friendly interest she has manifested in cases of illness.

She is a kind-hearted friend, a natura nurse, and an intelligent and refined lady. To a reporter she recently talked at some length about the very interesting instances in her own immediate knowledge of marvelous cures, and the universal ben eficence of the remedy to those who had

"I have reason to know," said Mrs. Mc Donald, "something of the worth of this medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immediate family. My daugh ter Kittie is attending high school, and

medicine, for it has been demonstrated in my own immediate family. My daughter Kittie is attending high school, and has never been very strong since she began. I suppose she studies hard, and she has quite a distance to go every day. When the small pox broke out all of the school children had to be raccinated. I took her over to Dr. Jameson and he vaccinated her. I never saw such an arm in my life and the doctor said he never did. She was broken out on her shoulders and back and was just as sick as she could be. To add to it all neuralgia set in, and the poor child was in misery. She is naturally of a nervous temperation and she suffered most awfully. Even after she recovered the neuralgia did not leave her. Stormy days or days that were damp or preceded a storm, she could not go out at all. She was pale and thin, and had no appetite.

\*\*Explaye forgotten just who told me about the Pink Pills, but I got some for her and they cured her right up. She has a nice color in her face, eats and sleeps well, goes to school every day, and is well and strong in every particular. I have never heard of anything to build up the blood to compare with Pink Pills. I shall alwrys keep them in the house and recommend them to my neighbors."

Dr. Willnuss Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial phralysis, St. Vitus ance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous progration; all diseases resulting from vidiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of wakness. In mentary of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous progration; all diseases resulting from errors of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling rounding from nervous progration;

Field's Joke on the Make-Up. When Eugene Field was city editor of the Kansas City Times, he found great amusement in annoying one of the characters employed on the paper Ferguson was one of the "make-ups" on the paper, and in Wyandotte, where he resided, just over the line from Kansas City, he was the leader of a local temperance society. For over a year, Field, on coming down to the paper to go to work, would write a per ly it ran like this: "Mr. John Fergu son, the well-known 'make-up' of the Times composing room, appeared for work, yesterday evening in his usual beastly state of intoxication." This entertaining bit Field would send down in some bundle of copy, and the others of the composing room would set it up and say nothing. Poor Ferguson knew that this awful personal was in their midst, and every night would go carefully over every galley for the purpose of locating and killing it. It gave him vast trouble. Every now and then Field would not write his personal about Ferguson, and then the bedeviled Ferguson was worse off than ever. long as he could not find it. It might still be there. It almost drove the poor man off the paper. Now and then it escaped his eagle eye and was printed. On such occasions Ferguson's burdens were beyond the power of even a Chris tian spirit to bear.

## AN INVITATION.

It Gives Us Great Pleasure to Pub It Gives Us Great Pleasure to Publish the Following Announcement,
All women suffering from any form of
Illness, peculiar to their sex ner requested
to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkhum, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by
women enly.

A woman can freely talk of her private
illness to a woman; thus has been estaliellness to a woman; thus has been estali-

illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of Amer

This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months. Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever trented so many cases of female ills, andifrom this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a womanfull of sympathy, with a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely, any alling worden, rich or poor. ever treated so many cases of female ills

Surely, any alling wordan, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assist-

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for femnle diseases equalled that attained by Lydia B. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day. As in Politics.

"Pilot, how can a little wheel like that steer a big ship?" "It has a pull on the rudder."—New York Herald.

Chicago Heads the List. The largest amount ever received for one recital was \$70,000 by Paderewski at Chicago,

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uni-form brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen. For every 286 of the people of the United States there is one schoolhouse,

and one saloon for every 278.

Rough, wintry, changeable weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of th Lungs, etc., which Jayne's Expectorar Lungs, etc., which Jayne's Expectorant promptly cures if faithfully administered. One of the celebrated wine vaults of

the London Docks is nearly seventeen acres in extent. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is not a liquid or a snuff. It quickly relieves Cold in the Head, Headache, etc., and really cures Catarrh. 50c.

There is no such thing as the right use of a wrong thing.

Row Fast the Earth Moves Most persons are aware that the earth makes a complete revolution on ts axis once in twenty-four hours, but probably many are ignorant as to the ligh rate of spect in accomplishing the feat. The highest velocity ever at-tained by a cannon-ball has been estimated something like 1,600 feet per second; and the carth must turn almost equally fast. In short, the rate of speed at the equator has been estimated at nearly 1,500 feet per second, or a nile every 8.6 seconds, or 17 miles

Fire! Fire! That Dreadful Cry
Is fraught with Import doubly dire to the
unhappy man who beholds his dwelling to
his warehouse feeding the devoucing element unhaured. Happily most people who
can insure—everything but health. Nine
tentius of us neglect the preservation of this
when it is in palpable jeopardy. Incipien
indigestion, liver complaint, la grippe, linge
tion of the Kidneys and bladder and maia
ria are all counteracted by Hostetter's Stom
ach Bitters.

What we learn with pleasure w

FITS.—All Fitsstopped tree by Dr. Kline's Great ferre Hestorer. No Fits after first day's use. Mar-elous cures. Treatise and 220 trisl bettle free to it cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 68 tarch bt., Phils. Pa.

BEST IN THE WOLLD. FIELD TOWN Prove Folian for durability and for cheapness this prepavalion is truly unrivalled

THE RISING SU STOVE POLISH is cakes for general blacking of a slove.

BEWARE IN TIME. The first acute twinge of I

Thoughtless Folks Have the Hardest Work, but Quick Witted People Use

SAPOLIO

RATTLE AX THE, LARGEST PIECE PLUG



Timely Warning. The great success of the chocolate preparations of

the house of Walter Baker & Co. lestablished in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures. Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS. 



Broken Back

Just as yours will be if

makes wash-day as easy as any other day. Lessens the labor, makes the clothes white, and does no damage. Thousands of women say so—surely they are not all mistaken. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, - Chicago.

EVER A SONG SOMEWHERE.

There is ever a song somewhere, my There is ever a something sings al

There's the song of the lack when the skies are clear. And the song of the thrush when the

skies are gray. The sunshine showers across the grain An the bluedird trills in the or

And in and out, when the eaves drip

The swallows are twittering cense

There is ever a song somewhere, my

Be the skies above or dark or fair There is ever a song that our hearts may hearever a song somewhere, my

dear, There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my In the midnight black or the midday

The robin pipes when the sun is here And the cricket chirrups the whole

night through. The buds may blow and the fruit may grow,

And the autumn leaves drop crist But whether the sun, or the rain, or the

snow, There is a song somewhere, my

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,

Be the skies above or dark or fair There is ever a song that our hearts may hear-

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear. There is ever a song somewhere!

## -James Whitcomb Riley. Two in the Bame.

It was yery pleasant there in the summer time, and Madeline Devereus looked forward with regret to the termination of her holiday. As a nuc ter of fact, life was all holiday to her she being the only daughter of a weel thy merchant with society leanings. After the season Madeline and her mother had come down to Sandsford for a couple of months' rest and quiet

ness, which they thoroughly enjoyed Madeline was a very beautiful grl small and graceful, with a dainty, delicate face framed in a wrenth of golden hair of the ripe Titian line.

She was a favorite with men gener ally; she liked their society better than that of her own sex. The openings for platonics at Sandsfoot were very limited, but there was one man there-Sydney Parton, a native of the place whose society suited Madeline ex-

He wasn't one of her set, she recognized that. He was poor, because be lived very quietly in a cottage worth. £20 a year, but he was a handsome man, with a fine, square face, and he could sail a boat better than any of the fishermen in the bay. He had been a trifle diffident at first, but after a little encouragement he had taken quite naturally to the lessons in love which Madeline directed with such consum-

Sydney was helplessly in love, of that there was no question. Sever had Madeline gone so far before, but then Satan always finds some mischief for idle hands to do. The twain were always together, and that tender, sedue tive moonlight over the sea had done

No thought of the future troubled Madeline. It never occurred to her that she had laid the lines for the destruc tion of a good man's happiness.

She liked to feel his strong arm against her waist: there was something blissful in the contact between his shoulder and her suppy head, where she would lie, with her blue, trusting eyes furned up to his, and catch the fervid protestations of undying love and affection. They thrilled and moved her a little at the time, for Sydney tion. They thrilled and moved had the voice of a poet, and his voice was wonderfully low and sweet for a And while he gave her all it is possible to give, she kissed him lightly on the lips and led him on to his doom with only one thing to trouble her.

She knew that it would be harder t had ever been with any unattached lover before, and at the same time the idea of carrying the idyl beyond Sands foot was out of the question

"Oh, dear! why cannot this life go on forever?" Madeline sighed, as she sat with her back against a rock and look ed out over the restless sea.

There was not a soul in sight, nobody near her but Sydney, lying at her feet

with his whole soul in his eyes. "It can," Sydney replied: "It is en tirely in your hands. Madeline, you

are not going away to leave me now? Madeline's eyes grew very sweet and that she felt a strong temptation to into the sheltered haven of a good man's

am afraid that all things mus have an ending. Syd." she murmured as she bent forward to play with his crisp brown hair. "I have been very happy here, and I shall be very, very

sorry to go away." Madeline watched for the cloud which she knew would come into Sydney's eyes, and sire was not disappoint

"But why go away at all?" he asked. "You love me, we love each other. Why come my wife? Madeline. I never loved a woman before. You have come like sunshine into my life, and all my is yours. I know that I luck worldly knowledge; that I am a plain sort of fellow, and not at all th kind of man you have been accustomed to; but none care for you as I do. My

darling, you must not go away!" Sydney spoke almost flercely in his passion. He grasped Madeline by her hands and bent his face over hers, as if trying to read her very soul. His a good thing to wear a coronet and glauce almost frightened her for a

moment, so wild was it. "And suppose," she asked, "that I must go away? Suppose I told you that we must part never to meet grieved and desolate for me, Made

Don't," Sydney said brokenly. cannot beer to think of it."

He half turned away from her so that she should not see the sadness in his eyes. Then his mood suddenly

"Madeline," he demanded almos oughly, "you are concealing some thing from me. Is there someone else some other man---

He could not continue; something seemed to choke him. He leaned dow and laid his quivering lips upon hor tluy, dewy mouth.

"Pardon," he murmured, "forgive me for doubting you. How could I look into those truthful, beautiful eyes and ask such a question?"

Mudeline smiled sweetly in reply n she gave the speaker's arm a loving lit-tle pressure. As a matter of fact, she was grateful that Sydney had not pressed the question, which she could not have avoided without telling a deliberate lie Six more days remained of her stay at Sandsfoot, and she had no idea of sac riticing the pleasure of the last week out of any paltry scruples for the truth. Naturally there was another man, who in all probability, would claim Madeline in the future, but he was in no hurry. Neither was she, for the sim ple reason that there was just the off bance of something better turning :3p. An aged peer with a good rent-roll is not to be despised but then a young one with corresponding advantages is better. And if the rounger did not put in an appearance before the spring came round. Madeline was prepared to ac cept the inevitable with due philoso

"Silly boy." Madeline murmured, "do you think that every man I meet foolishly foud of me as you are? "They would be if they had any taste," Sydney said rapturously. "But you have not answered my question.

dear. You will not go away?' Madeline sighed, and her face he came a little sad and weary as she looked out across the sea and displayed her perfect profile at the same tiu

"I must," she said presently, "I am not my own mistress. My parents are not like me, dear. They are hard and worldly, and they would laugh our litle romance to scorn. If they knew they would forbid me ever to speak to you again, and picture the unhappiness of that!"

"It would be despair itself." Sydney murmured. "But if you will be true to me, darling, I shall find a way. Such passionate devotion as mine will conquer in the end. And you do love me, sweet?"

Madeline looked wonderfully dainty and sweet as she stood admiring the effect of her sailor hat before the dings looking-glass in the sitting-room of the farm house where she and her mother

were staying. "Really, you might let that your man have one afternoon's peace,' Mrs. Devereux observed, with seren dignity, "and you might stay and lend me a hand, especially as we are going to-morrow. Thank goodness, this will be about the last of them!"

I hope not," Madeline laughed. "If I must marry Chatterleigh before Christmas, as he seems to be in such a hurry. I certainly don't mean to be a kind of female hermit afterwards. The old stupid might have let us finish our holiday in peace without dragging us off to bis castle."

Mrs. Devereux frowned severely not that she was very angry, and, after all, she had every conudence in Madeline's discretion. Apparently the elderly lover had become somewhat imputient, for that morning there had arrived an invitation for Mrs. Devereux and her daughter to repair to Chatterleigh Castle, which invitation was in the light of a command.

Mrs. Devereux was much too old soldier to ignore the missive, and, be sides, she was getting heartily tired of Sandsfoot and its pretty solltude. Madeline's fun would have to be curtailed a little, but that did not matter in the face of more serious business.

"There will be a large party at the castle, Lord Chatterleigh writes," she said. "In fact they will be there to meet you. Now, don't be long, my dear child, because Jennings is a perfect fool when there's anything to be

On the golden sands Madeline found Sydney awaiting her. The expression on her face was inexpressibly sad and placed ser hand in Sydney's.

'My darling, what is wrong?' he "Are you in trouble sweetheart?" tender words touched Madeline

a little, but she made no response to is advances. She thrust Sydney away almost passionately.

"Do not speak to me like that or I shall go mad," she cried. "Sydney, I am not fit for you, who are so good and noble. You must try and forget all about me-put me out of your life al-

But, my darling, what is wrong? - 11 I have done anything—"
"You have done nothing," Madeline

interrupted, with a sob. "You have been tender and kind and true, and now I am going to break your heart. Sydney, I do not know how to tell you. but you have been deceived."

"Deceived? Do you mean to say that you love another?" There was a stern inflection in Sydney's voice that almost frightened Madeline. And yet, at the same time his face was wonderfully calm

"Oh, no, no!" she cried, "It is not that: I never cared for any one as I care for you. I never shall again. Had I been left to myself I should have gladly, so gladly, become your wifebut it is not to be. I told you my par ents were worldly and ambitious, and how my weak nature is as clay in their hands. And some time ago, be not stay with me altogether and be- fore I met you. I was foolish enough to make a half promise to marry -on

how can I tell you?-to marry an old

man, and now he claims-Madeline paused as if utterly overcome with her emotion. She buried her face in her hands, waiting for Sydney to speak. But there came from him no wild outburst-his voice was calm and steady.

"And you are going to obey your parents, of course," he said. "You did not think for a moment that it would be take a high position in society? You dld not expect when you led me on and gained my heart that your promise would ever be claimed? "Don't." Madeline sobbed: I hate to

head you speak thus. Have you no pity for me? Do you not see how I am

sacrificing my happiness to my bonor? Oh, Syd, say that you will forgive me and that when we are far away from one another, you will not think of me with hate and bitterness? It will be my sweetest consolution to know that you and I part friends."

"And when we part we part forever. suppose?" "Yes, dear-it seems to me that it

would be fur better thus." "Naturally. Also, it might save you a deal of worry and inconvenience in the future. You can make your mind quite easy on that score, Miss Dever I shall not be likely to trouble you after you leave Sandsfoot."

Madeline looked up in amazement. The change in Sydney's voice acted ipon her nerves much as if he had poured a jug of ice-water down her ack. "You are cruel," she murmured. "I

come to you for sympathy in my disress, My heart is broken. I shall never know happiness again. You are harsh and hard, Sydney, but the time will come when once the wound

"The wound has healed now, you silly little fool." Miss Devereux positively gasped in her astonishment. She saw to her amazement that Parton's face was not

white and set, and there was a smile of quiet amusement in his eyes. The cigarette he was lighting never trem-"Sir," Madeline said with dignity,

'why do you insult me?" Parton laughed pleasantly. was a satiriral smile on his face which Madeline didn't remember to have seen there before.

"I called you a silly little fool," the victim replied coolly. "You are. Why try and humbug me about your sealle peer, whose name is Chatterleigh, I could have told you? My dear child, you haunted that poor man, flattering his vanity until he proposed to you. and then you kept him dangling until he got impatient and wouldn't wait any longer. Of course, I am con-ceited enough to know that you prefer me to him; but then I am not an ligible, and you have inherited your father's business eve to the future. I had to be dismissed, or perhaps you would have found me a nuisance later n. Now can you deny that every word say is true?"

Madeline gasped again. The light. roulcal touch was more merciless than my passionate reproach could be. The atter would have gratified her vanity; he easy surrender wounded it terribly You make an accusation," she said with a sorry attempt at pathos and

"Insult me as you like. orn-misery. but prove your words." "With pleasure. I am Chatterleigh's nephew. Some day or other—unless you are blessed with a family—I shall my disappointment, should that very estrable event ever come off, to see

ou in the role of the devoted mother." "I know who you are," Madeline cried. "I ought to have guessed it beore. You must be 'Victor Vidal.' the nuthor. And yet you allowed me to not vary more than two

Parton laughed gently. He was enoying the scene immensely. As for Madeline, her face turned deadly pale; hen the shained crimson overspread it. the day was Chatterleigh's nephew, but she had no idea what his name dreamed that she was playing a pleasaut little comedy with the simple hearted country gentleman, all the time she had been laying bare the wenk frivolity of her mind to the keenest, most merciless critic of human fool-

ishness in the world of letters.
"You have fooled me;" she said hit-

I could play platonics in the moorlight to perfection. You thought 1 Drill has in a great degree eliminated was an apt pupil, and that my progress the native peculiarity of being pigeonwas inspired by the love I felt for y m. Bah! I have had more practice at this kind of lunary than you ever heard of. from the hips; this, I think, is due from But you did not know that. You the use of the kimona in early life." thought I had fallen under the glamour of your beauty, and that you could thow me on one side at the end of your sweet; the little mouth drooped as she holiday, careless whether my heart was placed Ser hand in Sydney's. | broken or not. But not even my roul. | A Noted Lion-Hunter's Narrow ty is hurt. It has scarcely been toud asked, when once in their favored ed. Great Heaven! could you think nook he tried to draw her to his side that I should be fool enough to be deed. Great Heaven! could you think ceived by a pair of shallow blue eyes and a pretty exquisite little face with But I bear no malice. You have af-

forded me six weeks' wonderful amuse- Somalis I walked slowly toward the He had never cared for her. He had Very cautious and slow was my

wounded pride.

ny noble kinsman.' 'Yes. I know." Madeline said tearfully; and put me into a horrid book." Parton smiled amiably. Really, he was not in the least offended

You have more discrimination than gave you credit for," he said. "As a matter of fact, I came to my little place here to turn out a new volume and I was looking for a type of girl like you when fate drifted you in my way. You can have no conception what a help our platonics have been to me. Let me see-we have done the friendly, the soco-friendly, the warmregard, the distant sentimental, the close-and-kindred, the philosophicspoony, the passionate, and"-

"Don't!" cried Madeline as she rose o her feet and placed her hands over er ears. "Be merciful, please. What have I done to you that you should torture me like this?"

Parton paused in his cruel tirade. His victory was absolute.
"Good-by," he said, as he held out
his hand pleasantly. "I have rubbed it in pretty thick, and I hope you'll remember it. I'll send you a copy of my next book-it will make an propriate wedding present."

The Countess of Chatterleigh sits

before the tire in her boudoir, a volume she has just fluished clinched in her hand. Her face is as red as an augry souset, her lips are tightly clinched to gether. Then with a passionate genture, she cast the offending volume

into the flames. "How dore he?" she mutters, with difficulty keeping back the tears. "How dure he make me out to be such a wretch as that! I'm sure that I'm not dure he make half so bad as he thinks me, the the odious flirt."

### THE MIKADO'S ARMY.

it's Remarkable Discipline Sur prised Foreign Military Men.

The first official report on the char acter, conduct and equipment of the Japanese army, as shown in the recent war in the Orient, has been made public by the Navy Department report is that of Captain G. F. Elliott. of the marine corps, who commanded the American force at Seoul, Corea, at the outbreak of hostilities, and who later, had under his command guard that was held in readiness for service at the United States Legation at Peking. Captain Elliott's report "The quiet, soldierly discipline of the

Japanese troops astonished all foreign officers who had the opportunity of observing them while disembarking on the march, occupying camps near or while billeted in cities not their own. In 1870, in obedience to an edict of the Mikado, the daimles mustered their samuri and each and all of the 2,000,000 hereditary soldiers of Japan laid by their swords in a day and the privileged class became o people. The feudal system, which had defended the country, closed it to for eigners, made invasions and filled Nippon for hundreds of years with chivalry and oppression, ended. The country was defenseless, having neither army nor navy, but the progress ive party immediately took steps to reate both, modeled after those isting among enlightened nations Army officers of good standing from America, France and Germany were employed to instruct, organize and drill the new defense, but no system was adopted until, from observation the German was preferred, and the Japanese army is now modeled, with only so, but he believes that the mone slight and suitable changes, after that

country. "Casual observers, though military nen, are apt to credit the iron dis cipline adopted from the Germans with creating in less than twenty years an army thoroughly equipped, pro ficient in drill and possessing in the highest degree that discipline which gives unquestioning obedience and pa-tient endurance, but these latter qualities already existed in the sons of the samuri, and soldiers not belonging to this class were leavened by them; besides, for the first time in the history have the title. It would be worth all of their country, they were allowed the privilege of fighting for her. two conditions had more to do their high standard as soldiers, in my

opinion, than the system adopted. "Japanese infantry regiments are homogeneous physically; the men do think that you were an intelligent rus-tic."

height, seven years in age, or more than twenty pounds in weight. In the field they are not burdened with over fleshy men, neither with the faithful old soldier,' whose pride has outlived his strength. Forced marches did not She knew the most brilliant author of leave a fourth of the regiment straggling in the road, and the endurance of the men could be counted on nearly really was. And lol when she foully as a unit. Undoubtedly, they are brave, but have not been tried in large bodies up to a demoralizing loss, although small parties on one or two oc-casions were cut off and fell together like true soldiers. Whether they will take a panic under heavy reverse not known. They are fairly well set up, but do not show it as much as the tenly. "I have been deceived."

"And what about me?" Parton asked quietly. "I suited you down to the ground. I was not bad-looking, and over ground very rapidly on a trot, toed. In marching they step too much from the knees, and do not move out

## CLOSE CALL.

From an article on "Wild Beasts as They Live," written for Scribner by Captain C. J. Mellis, a British officer stationed in India, and a noted lion-

hunter, we make this statement: Giving over my pony to one of the lion, bidding Jama to remain in the The ready tears rose to Madeline's saddle if he wished, but to keep as eyes; the disenchantment was crue! near as possible with the second gun. fooled her to the top of her bent, and, proach, for I did not want to bring as Madeline recalled some of her on a charge before I had got in a shot, most foolish speeches she felt and it looked as if a too rapid advance inclined to cry with vexation and would do so, for the lion, without stirring an inch, kept up a series of snarls "Then you never loved me at all?" and growls, giving me an excellent she said in a choked voice.

"Not I, my dear child. You were while by short, sharp flicks of his tail view of his teeth, accompanied all the simply an amusing analytical study on the ground. I walked up to within not very high type. Had you not fifty yards of him, hoping to shoo been so dreadfully vain, you would dead at that distance and so avoid a have seen how I was humbugglug charge. I then sat down and fired at you. But my revenge will not be so him between the eyes, jumping to my very terrible. I shall let you marry feet instinctively to be ready if he charged. It was not a bit too soon. At the shot the lion sprang up with a furious roar. I had a lightning glimpse of him rearing up on his hind legs pawing the air; then he came for me. It was n fierce rush across the ground, no springing that I could see. How close we got before I fired I cannot say, but it was very close. I let him come on aiming the muzzles of the rifle at his chest. Jama says he was about to spring as I pulled the trigger and ran back a pace or two to one side; but as I did so, I saw through the smoke that the lion was stopped within a fepaces of me. The second gun and Jama were not as near as they have been. The lion struggled up on his hind quarters uttering roars. I rammed two fresh cartridges into

my rifle in an instant and fired my right into him. The grand brute fell over dying. The Somalis set up a wild yell, and I am not sure I did not join

Although Vermont has for severa years offered the liberal bounty of fifteen dollars on bears, the animals are still found upon the mountains, and in the oninion of hunters and trap pers, are growing in numbers in that section.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ding has caused a vast amount of dis-

The Mariborough-Vanderbilt

cussion on both sides of the sea. London correspondent of a New York paper says that the women of England are much perturbed over it, and are asking why all the young noblemen are marrying Americans instead of English girls. The explanation is a very prosaic one. It is this: Many old English families have become poor years. Land has gone down tremendously in value, and very few noblemen can live on the reduced revenues from their estates. The poor oung noblemen are therefore forced to marry rich American girls, as there are very few great helresses in England, where the eldest son generally inherits nearly all of the property. England is full of poor girls of noble birth. are hundreds of peers' daughters who have not income enough to keep them well supplied with gloves and boots If there were as many helresses in England as in America there is no doubt that the Etiglish noblemen would marry girls of their own nation. There are only two great heiresses in Eng-One is the daughter of Sir Join Bundell Maple, a rich yulgarian, who made a fortune in the upholstery bustness and was knighted. He is enor mously wealthy, and has an only daughter who will inherit all his wealth. The other great heiress is Lady Mary Hamilton, the only daugh ter of the late duke. She has an in come of about six hundred thousan dollars a year, but is as yet very young, being under sixteen. course, some other helresses, but they are scarce.

Sir Henry Tyler, the well-known English railway expert, writes a letter to the London Times from Panama or the subject of the renewal of work on the Panama Canal. This letter, con trary to the prevailing opinion in Eagland and the United States, and cor trary to the preconceived opinions of the writer himself, expresses the be lief that a canal on the plan now pro-posed, beginning where the Lesseps company left off, can be completed to a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000. Not will actually be found by the Frenc investors, who already have so much of their capital in the work that they cannot afford to let it lapse. Sir Heiry found 1,500 men actually at work, an 800 more under contract to begin as soon as they can be brought from Ja maica and other West Indian islands. He was informed that the number would be increased to 4,000 as soon as the right kind of laborers could be found. It is to be hoped that Henry's conclusions are well founded. The only object of a canal is to pass onded ships through the Isthmus. The French people, who have already spent \$290,000,000, according to the official report of the liquidators, are willing to spend \$100,000,000 more.

heavy demand of the United States Treasury for one-cent pieces. The demand, which comes from all parts of the country, is attributed iness houses of marking down prices from round figures to old figures. The especially heavy calls for penules depth of thirty feet in the sand. within the last few weeks from Chi-diameter from centre to centre cago and St. Louis is explained by the theory that cent pieces are wanted for the purchase of the one-cent pa The Washington Star says that the Treasury Department is doing its best to meet the demand, and for the last two months the mint at Philadelphia has kept three presses constantly in operation for the exclusive coinage of one-cent pieces. The daily output has been 150,000 pieces of the value of \$1,500. The Government apparent derives a profit of \$1,200 a day on its coinage, its seigniorage being at the rate of nearly 80 per cent, of the face value of the coins. This profit disappears, of course, when the coins rapidly weakened by corrosion, will be are redeemed. It is estimated that avoided as far as possible. Joints there are 780,000,000 one-cent pieces

With the one exception of the codlin and to be as strong as the members moth, insect pests have ceased to be a themselves. This is to be effected by menace to the fruit interests of Cali-joining ends of members to steel cast fornia. This fact was stated at a hubs by the use of massive steel rings meeting of the State Association of shrunk on in a manner approximating Horticultural Commissioners held in that followed in "built-up" gun con-Sacramento a few days ago, and it struction.
is attributed to the entire success of In the f fruit industry in the State are rapidly disappearing, with the one excep-tion of the codlin moth. This insect is very destructive, and so far no effectual remedy has been found. The Horticultural Commission is making Santa Ana grape is spreading to Northern California. and for this disease of the vines u remedy has been discovered.

A New York genius has just patent an anti-swear buttonbole moistener It is a machine for moistening the button-holes of stiff-starched shirts for the benefit of men's tempers. Th Pathfinder thinks an automatic collar it is proposed to complete the light button finder is all that is needed now to make male existence serene.

The New York Herald puts "Pa after all its dispatches dated at Phil adelphia, to show its metropolitan con tempt for the quiet trans-Jersey City This is like Uncle Sam's postal authorities, who return "for better di-rection" letters addressed to Boston without the "Mass.," as if they didn't know where it was.

The narcotic institute law, so-called, went into effect in New York State re This law requires that no cently. fewer than four lessons per week, for ten or more weeks in the year, shall be devoted to the teaching of the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effect upon the human sys tem, in all grades of schools below second grades of the high school. This passed through the Legisla ture and approved by Governor Mor

Deba says "there never will be another great railroad strike, because public sentiment is overwhelmingly opposed to it; because the interests of the general public are affected seri by such a strike, and because th decisions of the courts have made it langerous to get one up."

The present law of Kansas provides that convicted murderers shall be confined in State Prison until anch ...... as the Governor of the State their execution. But since the law went into operation no Governor has been willing to issue such an order and the consequence is that there are now nearly forty convicted murderers in State Prison awaiting execution. Five hundred citizens of Edwards County have now petitioned the Governor to order the execution of convicted murderers-Carl Arnold and William Harvey-but thus far he has refused to comply with the request. popular dissatisfac There is much tion in Kansas with the law. Compressed air as a motive pow-

er for street cars is to be tried in Wash ington. Each motor when fully charged will run 25 miles without being recharged. The system has been used for years in -ope, where it has proved very economical. Con-gress permits no trolley wires (nor any overhead wires) in the capital city. and the various car lines are being forced to find new methods of propuldon. Some have cable systems, others underground elegtric.

Our State Department receives no-tice of a royal defee just issued in Korea, establishing a system of publle schools in that country. The pur pose as quaintly expressed in the do cree is Children shall be taught order that the people may be educated: that a general knowledge may be dif-fused, and that men of ability may be raised up to fill the various profes There are three kinds of schools—government, public and private. The innovation is one of the good results of the opening-up influence of the China-Japan war.

The Geological Survey reports the to ...ve produced \$37,370,000 last year cunsylvania stands first on the list.

### DARING ENGINEERING.

Great Lighthouse in the Open Ocean. A difficult and costly piece of enginering has been undertuken by nited States Government in the proected establishment of a great light nouse in the open ocean off Diamond hoal, seven miles from the present Hatteras Light and bearing almost due east. This is one of the most darng schemes that army officers have with since General Casey, chief of engineers, successfully undermined the great Washington monument and placed there a solid foundation exected to support that structure for ages to come. Surrounding this new plan, however, there is foreboding of fallure, and it is predicted thus early that \$1,000,000 is to be sunk literally as well as metaphorically in the sea.

If such a structure is placed there and stands without serious damage the onslaught of the sens for five years according to a leading army engineer Ever since August there has been a this Government will have accomplished its greatest triumph in this branch of science.

The height of the focal plane above water in the prospectus is given as growing custom in various retail bus-lness houses of marking down prices in thirty-three feet of water, and to be supported on disk piles sunk to a vertical members of the foundation series is to be sixty feet, and the height of the floor of the house above water forty-seven feet. The main portion of the structure is to be constructed of forged steel members, with principal joints and connections formed of

steel castings. A special feature of the design is to make all essential parts below the water line of massive dimensions, as well as all those parts above the water line which will be subject to the action of wind and waves. The use of bolts, keys, screws and other small sections or dimensions which would be and connections are to be made absolutely rigid to all possible strains

In the foundation series, besides th the scheme of fighting insects, with massive members necessary for the parasites that are their natural foes, strength of the tower when in place All the insect pests that one time all there will be certain other tie rods most threatened the existence of the of lighter section, which are added for greater security to stiffen the frame vork while it is floated and while be ing placed and grounded on the shoal It is proposed by the board to con-struct the screw pile structure in the harbor and float it out by steel cylinrery thorough investigation, with the hope of discovering a parasite that will effectually combat the moth, and has good hopes of ultimate such probably fifty feet down in the bottom. by hydraulics until a firm hold is secured. It is then proposed to build up from the skeleton arrangement until the lightkeeper's apartments have been ompleted, and the height secured for the great lens which is to throw its light twenty-five miles in all direc-

The work is to begin this winter, and in two or three years.

## A Wily Barristor.

Some little time since a well-known barrister-a lawyer certainly ought to have read the tenancy agreemententering upon a house in a fashionable West End row, unwittingly bound himelf to paint the whole of the exterior of the dwelling. On finding what an xpense he had made himself liable for e remonstrated with the landlord who simply smiled and declared tha he bond must be fulfilled. Then did the wily barrister cause the front of his house to be painted in strips of vivid green, yellow and pink, greatly to the chagrin of the fashion ble neighbors, who were the tenants of the same landlord. In vain did the andlord storm; the barrister tenant hreatened, unless the bond was car celed, to have the back of the house ainted like a rainbow, with huge black spots covering it at intervals. Agreenent canceled.

In Persia and Afghanistan, asafoetida is considered a delicate per-fume, and many luxurious persons carry a quantity of it in their pockets Swansen, Englar or in a bag suspended from the neck. 279 convictions.

### POP CORN'S DECLINE

### Not Esten as Much as It Was In Former Days.

"Yes, the pop-corn trade in this city has changed," said a dealer to me a few days ago. "It seems to be dying out. Years ago we saw pop-corn on almost every corner; now you must know where to go in order to get it. It is far more abundant at a country fair than it is here. Whether this is owing to the cheapening of candy or to a change of taste on the part of the people, I know not. I only know it is

I found upon inquiry that this is the general opinion of the trade; none of the great confectionery stores deal in it, and I could only find it in grocery stores, little shops near schools and on the street stands. I have been told that many manufacturers are going out of business, and that most of the different brands on the market are made by one man, whom I hunted up.

"Oh, well," he said, "there are several manufacturers, and there are some quite good oncs, too, besides myself; but there are not oue-lialf asmany in the business as there were ten years ago. We take all the New York trade we can get, of course, which is not as much as it used to be by any means, and then we go to other towns. We ship to all parts of the country. What is wanted to keep customers is a stock always on hand, so that you can fill an order within four hours of its arrival. Of course, can pop twenty bushels in an hour, but we can't fix it up with confection in less than a day or two, for it must be thoroughly dry before it is packed. The one great difficulty we have to contend with is the demand for new forms of putting up. Whoever invents a new way is sure of making money. Years ago we used to put it up in balls—the old-fashioned honey balls—but now that is only one form in fifty, and their sale is restricted to the Southwest mainly. At present trade is running on square lars. We put it up, ground tine and mixed with honey, with molasses and with syrup, or with whole kernels. Then here it is in square cakes and here are some where the kernels are cracked. we must not put it up so that it will cost the consumer more than five cents.

-the outside limit. We sell some in bulk. It will keep a long time if no moisture can get at it. You can't tell whether it has been made six hours or six months, if it was well made and

has been kept dry.
"We pop in the old-fashioned way." he continued, "basket over coals, and get our corn up in New York State, Although we can buy it anywhere, some farmers have furnished us for years, and send it to us by the load. We use all kinds, but white is in greatest demand, though certain sections of country want red or red mixed with white. We require that the corn be at least a year old and that there be no smell of mice about it. We usually pay about two and a half cents a pound, but we have bought it for half that price. Even at the latter price it is a money-making crop for the farmers. Our business is steady all the year round. New York, however, does very littletowards supporting us, for it uses coparatively little pop-corn."

## Military Punishments 1646.

The military punishments of that day were terrible. The Duke of Cumberlaud's general orders contain on three consecutive days sentences hundred, five hundred and eight hundred lashes for thieving, expressions," and "insolent behavior." Three days afterwards a sentence of "one thousand" lashes is recorded; it is fair to say the man deserved to die; but death would have been a merciful punishment. A martinet of that day might be and was a terrible tyrant to his men. Strange, out-of-the-way punishments were inflicted for trifling offenses, without adding one iota to the efficiency of the army. The soldier might either be "picketed" or made to ride the "wooden horse." In "picketing," the culprit's naked heel rested on a sharpened stake driven into the ground, his right wrist and right leg being drawn up as high as they could he to a hook fixed in an adjoining post. The whole weight of the body rested on the sharpened stake, which, flicted exquisite torture; the only means of alleviation was to rest the weight on the wrist, the pain of which soon became unendurable. Soldiers were frequently sentenced to stand on the "picket" for a quarter of an hour; and in the cavalry it was often in-flicted by order of the colonel, without

authority of court-martial. The back of the "borse" was formed of planks so arranged as to form s sharp ridge eight or nine feet long. The legs (six or seven feet in length) rested on a stand moving upon wheels to complete the resemblance a rough wooden head and tall were added. The offender was placed on the back with his hands tied behind him; and to increase the punishment a heavy musket was not infrequently tied to his legs. This punishment, which might be inflicted by sentence of court-martial, or by order of the colonel of a regiment, wrought so much injury to those subjected to its discipline that it had to be iliscontinued. Francis Grose tells us that, so late as 1760, the remains of a wooden horse were standing on the parade at Portsmouth.

Brightening Silver. To keep her silver bright is among the housewife's most cherished duties. A daily washing in hot water with good soap is the first step towards securing

shining results. After the silver has been washed and dried apply with a sponge the following paste: Mix a quarter of a pound of prepared chalk with two drams of spirits of camphor, one of ammonia, one ounce of turpentine and a dessert-spoonful of spirits. Let this

dry on, and brush it off afterwards. It is an excellent plan to rub the plate in daily use with a plate rag after each day's washing. A plate rag is made by boiling for five minutes a soft rag in a mixture of a pint of milk and an ounce of hartshorn powder. After the five minutes boiling wring the rag out, dry and use for polishing

There is a female inebriate in Swansen, England, who has a record of